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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although news of the great Russian offensive along the Transylvanian frontier, from the borders of the Bukovina southward to the great bend of the Carpathians, in the neighborhood of Kronstadt, is still scanty, there is no longer any doubt that operations on a gigantic scale and of a most determined character are contemplated by the Russian general staff. Vienna asserts that, so far, the Russians have only achieved "minor local successes," but Petrograd reports the capture of an entire series of heights. According to the latest advices, the struggle apparently still continues with unabated determination.

In Rumania the forces of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen continue to make progress in the direction of Bucharest. Following on the capture of the railroad at Kimpulung, von Falkenhayn's forces are moving southwards along the Kimpulung-Pitești railway; whilst von Mackensen, advancing steadily east and north, is approaching the line of the Argesu River, which flows south-east and joins the Danube at Turtucai, some 30 miles southeast of Bucharest. The Serbians, in the neighborhood of Monastir, are successfully resisting violent counterattacks, and have, so far, sustained the loss of only one trench. Bucharest reports violent fighting along the whole front in the Dobruja.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—An official communiqué says the Danube army is approaching menacingly the girdle of fortresses around Bucharest. From the south and southwest its vanguards are approaching Argesu River, which is only eight kilometers from the forts. The Rumanians have been repulsed in fierce hand-to-hand fighting and the booty of guns and material is increasing.

In the north the Rumanians have been pressed towards the mountain ridge of the Predel Pass, which renders exceedingly difficult any movement towards the east.

Tromso Pass is gravely menaced. Reports of the last two days give 7300 prisoners and 83 captured guns. An official statement issued yesterday says:

Between Jahonitz Pass and the heights east of the basin of Kadi-Vasarely, a distance of 300 kilometers on an air line, the enemy troops made violent attacks. Our troops made numerous counterattacks and captured from the enemy forces around which they had taken on the preceding day. The Marburg Rifles distinguished themselves especially in the Snotrec, attacking and bringing in more than 40 prisoners and two machine guns from a hostile position.

In Western Rumania the Rumanian troops, cut off from their army, are trying to escape their inevitable fate by following a variable course. Yesterday the pursuing Germans and Austro-Hungarians took more than 300 prisoners from them.

Columns advancing by way of Kimpulung and Pitești, along the river valleys in Wallachia, took rich booty in prisoners, cannon and carts and especially in baggage. The enemy forces offered resistance in numerous river sectors to our forces that are advancing from the Alt. Here also they were repulsed. An offensive movement by

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COMPULSORY CIVILIAN SERVICE BILL IN GERMANY

Measure Passes Second Reading
in Reichstag—Questions as
to the Right to Strike

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The first clause of the Compulsory Civilian Service Bill, which has passed its second reading in the Reichstag, renders all men between 17 and 60 not in the army liable to national auxiliary service for the duration of the war. During the discussion of other paragraphs, a Socialist deputy moved an amendment that the rights of association and assembly and the economic interests of those thus enlisted must not be restricted more than already is the case under the proclamation of martial law.

Dr. Helfferich said the proposed amendment led to an interpretation which railway administrations opposed and declared that ministers of communications in all German states were opposed to the permanent employment of members of organizations which did not renounce the right to strike.

Several speakers answered this by insisting that the railway-strike question did not arise as a distinction had always existed between the railway-men's right of association and right to strike. The amendment, they stated, was not meant to alter the existing legal position, but only to provide against the right of assemblage being negatively by disciplinary arrests.

The center deputy moved a supplementary proposal allowing the right of assemblage, whereupon Dr. Helfferich said the motion would in no way alter the existing position and both proposals were carried against the votes of the Right.

WARNINGS ABOUT WAR SUBMARINES MADE NECESSARY

The Christian Science Monitor is in possession of information which is quite unquestionable to the effect that the warnings lately given by wireless, to the vessels of the Allies approaching the American coast, were necessitated by the knowledge that the war submarines recently dispatched from German ports were due in the neighborhood of the American coast. The ships of the Allies entering or leaving territorial water were consequently warned at sea.

DEFEAT LAID TO BORDER EMBARGO ON AMMUNITION

Carranza Reverse at Chihuahua
City Said to Have Been Due
to Shortage of Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Those acquainted with the Mexican situation state emphatically that, from the Mexican point of view, the whole difficulty in northern Mexico is due to the United States embargo on munitions destined for the Constitutionists.

Several conferences yesterday, including that of Ambassador Designate Arredondo with Secretary Lansing, that of Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker, and that of Secretaries Lansing and Baker with the President, are inferred to have considered the question of allowing munitions held in United States custom houses on the border to go to the Carranza forces.

Mexican sympathizers are emphatic in their statements that the courage and organization of the Trevino soldiers, as well as their number, were ample to have made Villa's attacks hopelessly ineffective had there been enough ammunition in Chihuahua City. It is stated that under the plea that, theoretically, there was a possibility of munitions sent to the Carranzistas in northern Mexico being used against the United States punitive expedition, shipments of arms and ammunition for Carranza soldiers are held in practically every port of entry along the Rio Grande, and some have been there since very soon after the Columbus raid, when the Constitutionists took their first steps to undertake an energetic campaign against the bandits. It is stated that more than five millions of rounds of ammunition are held in El Paso, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, Laredo and one or two other ports.

The orders of the War Department to General Pershing in Mexico are that no more is to be made without explicit orders. The activities of Villa have, according to War Department officials, not changed these orders. Among Mexican sympathizers, however, there is increasing desire that the United States take steps adequate to prevent the smuggling of arms over the border to Villa. This, it will be recalled, was emphatically mentioned as a cause of difficulty in the interview given out under the name of Mexican Commissioner Cabrera but afterwards disclaimed by him.

The Mexican Embassy here states that up to last night it had no official information about Chihuahua City, except that Villa is in possession of General Trevino's code. The wires have been cut, and Villa has sent Carranza officials in Juarez several code messages. These have come by their contents to be recognized as originating from other than the official source from which they purported to come.

Americans Reported Safe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consular reports received by the State Department from refugees from Chihuahua City at Juarez indicate that all Americans who were in the city at the time are safe. No information has been received to reveal the future movements of Villa's forces. The Mexican Embassy had no information to give as to Chihuahua City nor as to whether action has yet been taken in regard to the protocol.

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NATION-WIDE FOOD INQUIRY SOON TO BEGIN

Special Investigator George W. Anderson Announces He Will
Leave for Washington Mon-
day to Confer on Plans

On Monday afternoon George W. Anderson, special investigator of the food situation for the Government, will leave Boston for Washington for a conference with officials of the Federal Department of Justice and for the purpose of securing additional materials for carrying on the nationwide investigation.

The announcement of his appointment as special investigator was made yesterday from Washington over the telephone, although he had been in Washington earlier in the week in conference with officials of the Department of Justice. At the time the announcement was received, Mr. Anderson was conferring with officials of the New Haven, Boston & Albany, and Boston & Maine railroads on the necessity of expediting the shipment of foodstuffs through the districts served by these carriers.

The appointment of Mr. Anderson means that the inquiries which have been instituted by the Federal authorities in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and other large markets will be coordinated into one comprehensive national investigation.

It is understood that the naming of Mr. Anderson was the result of his investigation of the charges of conspiracy to control the milk supply of Boston, which attracted the attention of the United States Department of Justice. While he has been nominally appointed a special assistant of Attorney-General Gregory, he will retain his position as United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

Previous to the appointment of the investigating attorney, the Department of Justice was working chiefly through special agents, who had been instructed to cooperate with the several district attorneys in the food price inquiries. This cooperation will be continued, but the investigation will be more unified in direction and more national in character.

Officials of the Government have pointed out that in an investigation of the prices of food the Federal Government can only take cognizance of agreements and conspiracies to control prices when they affect interstate commerce, but that jurisdiction over matters, such as local concerted action by retail dealers, does not belong to the Federal Government.

In a statement issued at the time of his appointment yesterday, Mr. Anderson said that the Department of Justice does not expect to provide freight cars to relieve the existing car shortage or increase short crops, but the department does expect to utilize all the authority at its command to see that interstate commerce moves unhampered by any combination in restraint of trade.

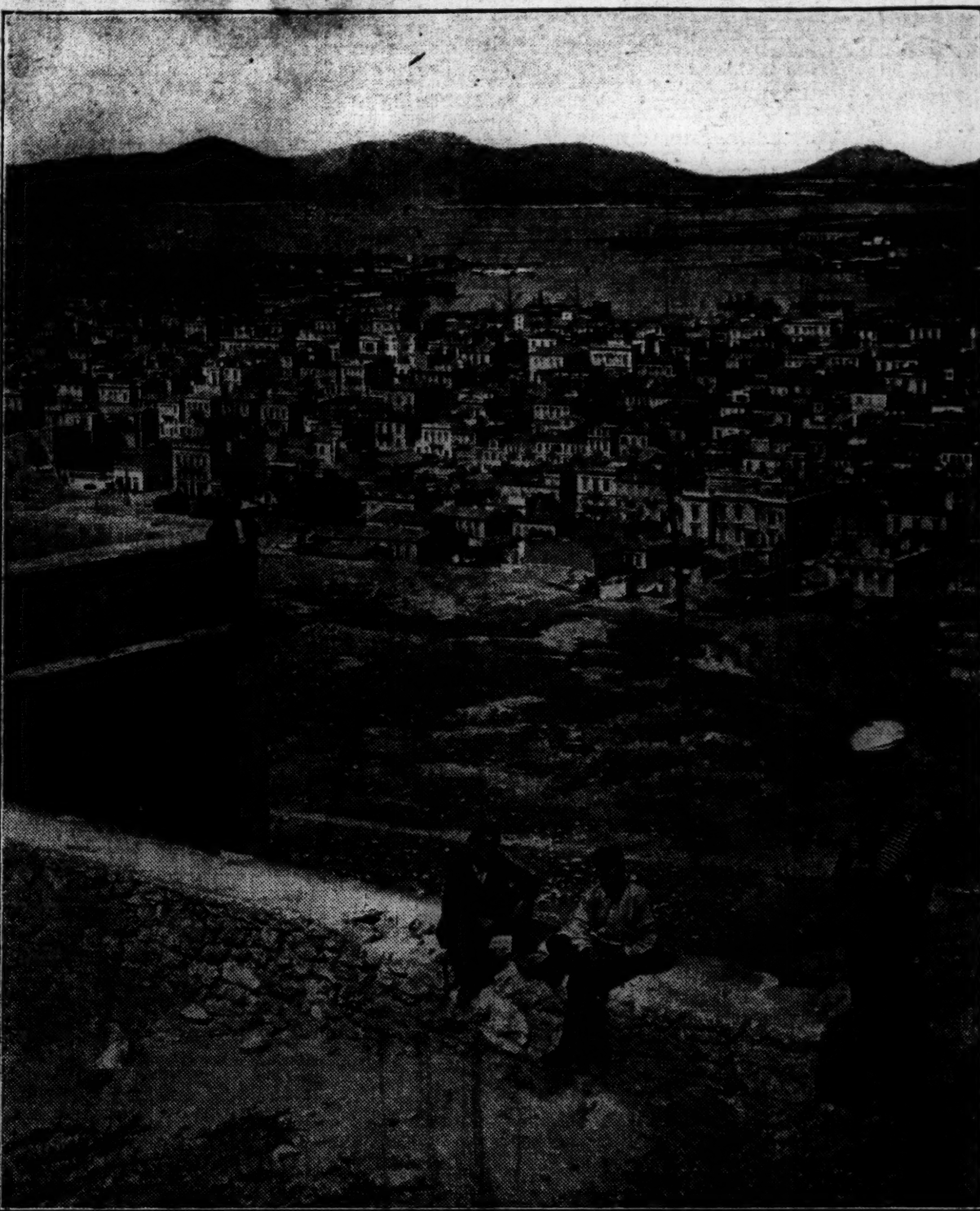
The Federal Department of Justice expects to receive considerable assistance from other departments of the Government such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Full cooperation from the business men is also expected by Mr. Anderson, who says that in investigations in Massachusetts under the Sherman Act in the past two years business men have gladly given their assistance and information, and he anticipates a similar attitude at the present time.

The investigation of food prices is not the first investigation of high prices undertaken by the Department of Justice, for the results of its inquiries into the coal situation were submitted to the Federal Trade Commission recently. Two coal cases are now pending before the Supreme Court, but it is understood that their investigation has convinced the officials of the Department of Justice that even the normal price of coal is too high.

Mr. Anderson has appointed Edward

(Continued on page eight, column three)



Piraeus, port of Athens, and view over Salamis, Greece

ALLIES CANCEL THE SHORT-TERM WAR NOTE SALE

Withdrawal of Securities by
Great Britain and France Is in
Deference to Views of United
States Reserve Board

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be no sale in this country of British or French short-term treasury bills as a part of the Allies' scheme of financing purchases made in this market. The decision to withdraw the offer of the bills, the first lot of which was to be delivered to banks on Friday, was announced in the afternoon by J. P. Morgan & Co. It resulted from the statement of the Federal Reserve Board, published last Tuesday, in the course of which it was said that "the board deems it its duty to caution the member banks that it does not regard it in the interest of the country at this time that they invest in foreign treasury bills of this character."

It was said that subscriptions for a very substantial amount of the bills which it was proposed to issue had already been made by institutions, and that the new method of financing would have been welcomed by bankers generally had the reserve board not seen fit to discontinue it.

The withdrawal of the proposed issue was announced by J. P. Morgan & Co. in the following statement: "We have been instructed by the British and French Governments to withdraw their treasury bills from sale. We have accordingly expressed to those institutions and investors, which had already placed orders with us for these securities, the wish to be released from our obligation to deliver; and they have been good enough to accede."

"This action is taken because, as explained by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and by the French Minister of Finance, these Governments desire to show every regard to the Federal Reserve Board, a governmental body of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency are ex-officio members."

"We may add that the sale in limited amounts of these treasury bills, payable in dollars in New York, had never been an essential part of the Allied governments' financial plans; but had for some time been under consideration, with a view to furnishing a credit medium that would accommodate the American banking demand for an instrument of short maturity, and of such limited volume that the governments could always undertake to lay down gold in New York sufficient to meet maturing bills."

"It was believed further that these bills would have furnished, at the end of the war, an excellent measure of protection to the American financial

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HENRY ABRAHAMS COMMITTEE PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

New Organization Starts Work
With Headquarters in the
Ford Building

For the purpose of promoting the campaign of Henry Abrahams for the Boston School Committee a Henry Abrahams citizens committee has been formed with headquarters at 710 Ford Building. This committee is composed of a committee of business men formed through the instrumentality of Meyer Bloomfield and a committee of women brought together by the School Voters League.

To the men whose names were announced the other day as having come out in support of Mr. Abrahams—James J. Storrow, A. Lincoln, Robert A. Woods and John D. Adams—there have been added George E. Brock, former chairman of the School Committee; David A. Ellis, also a former chairman of the School Committee; Edmund Billings and George W. Coleman. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Woods and Mr. Adams are the executive committee of the men's committee.

Among the members of the women's committee announced this morning by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary of the School Voters League, are Miss Emily G. Balch, Mrs. David J. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. William J. Quinn, Miss Jennie Lottmann, an attorney, Mrs. George W. Perkins and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead.

These committees intend to concentrate their efforts on the election of Mr. Abrahams, believing it to be essential to the welfare of the schools that he should have a place on the committee. The election of Mr. Abrahams would mean the defeat of Michael H. Corcoran or Judge Michael H. Sullivan.

APPEAL MADE FOR UNITY IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, England (Saturday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson opened at Northampton yesterday a series of meetings to be addressed by Cabinet Ministers on the war situation.

Mr. Henderson dwelt on the vital necessity of a united nation behind any government, however it might be composed.

Referring to Mr. Asquith, he said there was no statesman who possessed the same powers to reconcile and unite divergent interests as he did and in his opinion Mr. Asquith was an indispensable man to lead them to the end of this war successfully.

He declared with the greatest confidence that never were such signs before that the enemy knew they were beaten.

SAFE CONDUCT MAY COME BY UNITED STATES

Great Britain to Regard Request
From Neutral in an Entirely
Different Light From Enemy
Government's Appeal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil said he had no official knowledge that the United States had appealed on its own behalf for a safe conduct for Count Tarnowski. Hence the question of refusal or otherwise had not come up.

The application from the Austro-Hungarian Government, which was an enemy government, for a safe conduct was a different matter, and the enemy government was not entitled in the circumstances, after the way in which they had conducted the war, to expect any favor whatever from Great Britain.

He remarked, however, in considering the question they would keep the two points of view from which they would regard the enemy request and neutral request, respectively, entirely distinct and separate.

Secretary Lansing Silent

Tarnowsky Action Possibly Taken
Through Embassy in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If any action has been taken by this Government to bring about a change in the attitude of Great Britain and her allies in the case of a safe conduct for Count Tarnowsky, it was directed through the United States Embassy in London and not through the British Embassy here.

Inquiry was made of Secretary Lansing as to whether this Government had made a request for a reconsideration, and he refused either to confirm or to deny the report. It is apparent that if any action has been taken, no statement will be made by the department until Ambassador Page receives a definite response.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN COUNTERATTACKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The offensive against the Rumanian capital shows little development and counterattacks are being delivered by the Russians and Rumanians on a 200-mile front from the Bukovina to the elbow of the Carpathians, near Kronstadt, and also in the Dobruja.

GREEK SOLDIERS IN CLASH WITH ENTENTE FORCES

French Troops Fired On When
Endeavoring to Seize Arms —
Armistice Arranged to Permit
Holding Crown Council

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—On Friday expected collisions between Entente forces, landed to enforce Admiral du Fournet's demand for the surrender of arms and the Greek army, were more alarming to the inhabitants than really serious. Firing began about the middle of the forenoon at scattered points throughout the Greek capital which the Greek forces aimed at.

In an endeavor to seize arms in the engineers' barracks, the French were fired upon and repelled. There was fighting also at the Hill of Mars with machine guns; heavy fighting at Zappelon, the French guard in occupation of which was attacked from commanding heights at the Stadium and elsewhere.

All shops were closed and the streets deserted.

At 2 o'clock, Admiral du Fournet telephoned to the Premier proposing an armistice which was arranged to permit the holding of a Crown Council and the consultation of Entente representatives with their governments.

Entente ministers, it is stated, have been received by King Constantine, after consulting Admiral du Fournet.

The casualties are estimated at 200 but the figure is speculative.

Reservists Disturb Peace

Transport Arrives With Troops at
Piraeus

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—The streets were crowded all day on Friday with Reservists, some of whom created disturbances about midnight Thursday by firing revolver shots before the Venizelist newspaper office, which publishes the Ethniki. Uniforms were supplied to them from various depots and there was an expectation that this measure, which meant that Reservists would be under orders and would sleep in the barracks at night, would have a good effect in maintaining order.

Military forces were concentrated at various points outside Athens and the city was left to Reservists and the garrison. Royalist soldiers occupied key positions around Athens. Nevertheless, despite all this and the fiery talk of Reservists and military leaders that Entente troops would meet with resistance, it did not follow that any disturbance would necessarily occur.

Admiral du Fournet issued a statement saying he had received guarantees of sincerity, the value of which was undoubted, but if elements known to him disturbed order he would take the necessary steps.

A transport with troops lay alongside the quay in Piraeus harbor yesterday and the quay was cleared so that a landing might take place smoothly and rapidly.

On Thursday at midnight, a Government communiqué was issued urging order and calmness on the people while King Constantine sent for the president of the Reservists' organization and told him that no disorder would be permitted.

Various trifling incidents have shown the intensity of feeling and anything might cause trouble.

Report Says King Yields

Greek Ruler Said to Have Agreed to
Surrender of Arms

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—King Constantine is reported in diplomatic circles to have agreed to surrender six batteries of mountain artillery to Admiral du Fournet, the latter agreeing to withdraw all troops except the guard of 300 in Zappelon. The agreement is to be referred to the Entente Government.

GERMANS PLAN TO DEPORT MORE BELGIAN CITIZENS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Reports from Faugemont, Holland, state that the male inhabitants of Hasselt, a town in Belgium, and La-nage, between 17 and 50, and also girls and women possessing sewing machines are to be deported to Germany.

Each person must take with him or her two pairs of shoes, a spoon and a fork.

MORE EXEMPTION RESTRICTIONS URGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The local Government Board has issued a memorandum to tribunals advising against exemption for any man under 26, fit for general service, unless in a limited number of specified occupations.

SCOTTISH NEED OF HOSTELS FOR WORKING WOMEN

Speakers at Edinburgh Meeting Emphasize Work of Women in War and Appeal for Hotels and Recreation Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A public meeting was recently held in the City Chambers, with Lord Provost Sir Robert Innes in the chair, at the Y. W. C. A. might bring before the public the necessity of providing hostels and recreation rooms for that vast army of women, who, working at munitions and other industries, form, as it were, the second line of battle.

Mrs. Alan Burns explained that the Y. W. C. A. had taken this work in hand in much the same way as the Y. M. C. A. had done their magnificent work for the men; they had an organization ready to take advantage of this great opportunity and to respond to a wider call. In Scotland it had taken the lead in establishing girls' patriotic clubs of which 21 had been started mostly in military centers. These clubs were under an experienced club leader, but as far as possible the local government of any club was placed in the hands of a committee representative of all classes of members.

For instance, in one place the librarian was a mill-hand, while the assistant librarian was a typist. Now that so many women were employed, the first need was for hostels, the ordinary lodgings in many centers being totally inadequate to meet the needs of the special circumstances. Recreation and rest rooms were also a necessity where the workers could happily spend the evening or the dinner hour. These schemes needed capital to start them, but once started should be self-supporting.

Miss Picton-Turbervill, vice-president, National Y. W. C. A., spoke of what the women were doing in this war. Few people, she said, had realized that part they were to play, and even now it was not fully realized because they had been mobilized so quietly. No flags or drums were used to call them up, yet they had responded until, as Lord Derby had said, they formed part and parcel of the great army. A great social change had come over Britain, greater than in the last 100 years. Women had arisen and not only tried to do what before had been declared impossible for women, but they had done it. It had always been stated that no women could plow. In a plowing match in the west country of England, amongst 12 competitors, three were women, and it was one of these women who came out first.

Their first duty was to the fighting men, but they must not forget the women. Miss Picton-Turbervill said the work of the Y. W. C. A. in many cases was less known, because visitors were not allowed in munition works. At Woolwich there were 3000 women. On going up into a gallery, long lines of machinery, a dense forest, could be seen as far as eye could see, and rows upon rows of women and little children of 12 who, with their nimble fingers, were able to do special work with cartridges. The pay had been much exaggerated, being perhaps 19 shillings to 21 shillings. It was their duty to see that these women worked under the most favorable conditions and to provide for their comfort when not working.

Lord Guthrie also spoke of the many and varied positions occupied by women hitherto allotted solely to men, including the office of stoker on board ship.

ALGERIA'S HELP TO FRANCE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A couple of interesting articles have appeared in the columns of the Journal des Debats on the military and economic support which Algeria has afforded the mother-country since the beginning of the war. One of those incidents which Parisians will never forget was the marching across Paris of the Algerian army corps, at the time when the Germans were fast approaching the capital. The fact that these same army corps formed part of Manoury's army, which checked the Germans on the Ourcq, is also well known, as well as the distinguished part which colonial troops have played in the national defense, in the two years which have followed the battle of the Marne. What is not perhaps so well known is the part which Algeria has played in supplying France with foodstuffs, with corn and wheat from her immense granaries, cattle from her pasture lands and with all those products, the wealth of the colony, which before the war found their way into Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as Belgium and Italy. The outbreak of the war plunged Algeria into a very serious position. She was left without means of transport for her goods, with her trade completely disorganized, and in that financial embarrassment which is apt to overtake a country depending wholly on credit in a period of crisis. In spite of all obstacles, the means were found of securing the steady outflow into France of much that the mother country lacked, owing to the occupation of the north-eastern provinces. Everything for which the Minister of War asked to supply the needs of the army was sent by a service of boats between Algiers and Marseilles. The arrivals sometimes numbered eight or nine per week. In 1915, according to official statistics, 891,696 sheep were provided for the French commissariat, and 39,118 for the British service. The number of cattle exported by Algeria,

which reached 20,935 in 1914, rose to 60,000 in 1915, 20,000 of which were sent to Tunis. In 1916 the number decreased to 25,000, which was the normal figure before the war and one which could not be often increased without risk to Algerian cattle raisers. In 1914, the number of horses exported by Algeria was 2220, and mules 1246; in 1915 the numbers increased to 4061 and 3708. In 1916, fodder exports amounted to 445,461 quintals, whilst in 1915 the figure rose to 415,744, and the amount for 1916 will be even higher. In average years the excess of the Algerian harvest is estimated at 1,500,000 quintals of wheat, 1,000,000 quintals of barley and 800,000 quintals of oats. On March 31, 1916, the Algerian exports in these cereals were 1,625,000 quintals of wheat, 916,000 quintals of barley, and 87,000 quintals of oats. These are but a few of the figures which illustrate the remarkable way in which Algeria has been proved indispensable to France and has repaid the great colonizing effort which the mother country has made on behalf of one of the most important of her African possessions. M. Rocheblave expresses the hope that in the future France will become more an importer of the natural market for Algerian products. Already it is to be noted that, whereas in 1913 the exports of Algeria to France amounted to 69 per cent, and those to other countries to 31 per cent, proportions in 1915 have changed to 80 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

PLEA MADE FOR SELF-CONTAINED BRITISH EMPIRE

New Zealand Premier Says One Part Ought to Produce What Other Part Requires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a luncheon given by the British Empire Producers' Organization, the Waldorf Hotel recently to bid farewell to Mr. E. Saunders (delegate to the organization from South Africa) and Mr. H. E. B. Young (delegate from Australia) a letter was read from the Prime Minister of New Zealand who was unable to attend owing to his absence from England. Mr. Massey referred to the initiation by the Germans, after the war, of an economic contest with Great Britain with a view to regaining the industrial and commercial position which they occupied prior to the outbreak of hostilities. This being so, he said, the sooner we are prepared to meet them and provide our own raw material for our requirements, the better it will be for ourselves. In this matter every part of the Empire must, to a certain extent, act for itself, and in accordance with the conditions which exist. I think I can go the length of saying, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that during the present generation the people of New Zealand will not purchase any enemy goods which it is at all possible to obtain within our own Empire or from our allies.

In any case, it will be absolutely necessary that each part of the Empire should develop its own resources and increase its products. I think we should aim at a self-contained Empire, one part producing what the other part requires and which it cannot produce for itself. It may not be possible to have free trade within the Empire for many years to come, perhaps never, but it is possible for each part of the Empire to give preference to the others, and it is also possible to open the door to our allies, and this should be done to a far greater extent than previously.

Mr. O. C. Beale, past-president and delegate of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, said the Empire was so extensive in area, so diversified in climate, and so varied and rich in resources that a process of perennial and perpetual production was maintained, and was capable of development to such a degree as practically to render the Empire self-contained in all essentials and throughout all the seasons. The enormous capacity of the Empire in these resources had never been properly realized and never sufficiently utilized. It should be the work of this and kindred associations, not only in the motherland, but in the dominions, to promote and coordinate that development.

Mr. F. R. Davenport, chairman of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, declared that a largely increased production was essential to enable the United Kingdom and the dominions to hold their own against outside competition, but this could not be effected with the best results under the old-fashioned methods of looking to a large output at the lowest wage expenditure on the part of the employers, while the workpeople on their part strove for the highest wages with a sad disregard of output. That policy was radically wrong on the part of both, and was entirely opposed to the history of non-empire competing trades, where the highest wages, the most up-to-date methods and the most modern machinery combined to produce the maximum output.

Mr. J. A. Seddon, past president, Trades Union Congress, who also represented, said that before the war his presence, as a representative of the workers, at a gathering of that kind, might have been compared to that of a blackbird among pigeons or a pigeon among blackbirds, according to the critic's point of view. But the fact was the war had come athwart all their old prejudices and shibboleths, and both manufacturers and workers had found it necessary to readjust themselves to the changed conditions.

LLOYDS OPENS CHICAGO OFFICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Because of the large number of ocean-going steamers being built at South Chicago, Ill., and at Manitowoc and Superior, Wis., Lloyds has opened an office in this city,

HAWAII GIVES CHIEF OFFICES TO REPUBLICANS

Delegate Kalaniana'ole Returned to Congress—Insular Legislature Also Republican—Improvement Bonds Defeated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Hawaii's election on Nov. 7 for Senators, Representatives and Delegate to Congress, resulted in practically a clean sweep for the Republican Party, only seven Democrats being elected.

Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole, Republican, present Delegate to Congress, was reelected by a fair majority over Lincoln L. McCandless, his Democratic opponent. On the island of Oahu, Kalaniana'ole polled 3590 votes, against 3499 by McCandless. This is the third time McCandless has run for Delegate, and this year he made a substantially better showing than in former years.

On the island of Oahu the Republicans placed two men in the Senate, and the Democrats one. In the fifth district the Democrats placed five in the House and the Republicans one.

The Republicans on the island of Hawaii placed all of their candidates in the Senate. For the House, East Hawaii, the Republicans placed three candidates and the Democrats one. In West Hawaii all of the Republican candidates for the House were elected. Republican senatorial candidates on the island of Maui were all elected. On the same island the Republican candidates for the House also were elected. The Democrats lost completely on this island. On the island of Kauai the Democrats also lost, the Republican candidates for the Senate and House all being elected.

A feature of the election was the vote in Honolulu on the proposed bond issue. Although each of the issues received a majority of "Yes" votes, they failed to carry on the required percentage. These municipal proposals were for the construction of a filtration plant, sewers in the Waikiki district, belt road, purchase of Atkinson Park, acquisition of Pauoa Park, dredging at the public baths and the erection of a building at the public baths. Though all the bond issue proposals were lost, advocates of the bonds have expressed great satisfaction that a majority of the voters who cast their ballots on these proposals were in favor of them.

According to the law, 60 per cent of all the voters voting in the election as a whole is needed to pass a bond issue; and in every case in the local election that percentage was not reached, nor was it reached on the actual votes cast on the bonds, which does away with any legal question that might arise over the interpretation of the law.

"GOOD BOOK WEEK" FOR MEMPHIS YOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Boy Scout authorities, librarians and those interested in juvenile education in Memphis have launched a campaign with the view of awakening public interest in good reading for children, and all possible influence is to be focussed on "Good Book Week" in December. Lists of books which children should be encouraged to read will be compiled and an effort made to see that the stores provide a sufficient supply of these books. The lists will then be given wide circulation.

LORD MILNER ON POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an introduction to a pamphlet reprinting some striking articles from the London Times on the "Elements of Reconstruction," Lord Milner says that if the problems of reconstruction when peace comes "are to be tackled with any prospect of a good result, the stereotyped old parties have got to disappear and to make room for fresh groups, whose members will be bound together by a genuine agreement of opinion on the life issues of the new age, not by a mechanical and meaningless acceptance of the shibboleths of a dead past."

Regarding the education question he supports the writer of the pamphlet in "pressing home the intimate connection between the reform of our educational system, now so loudly demanded, which aims at much more and better teaching of science, and such a reorganization of our great national industries as will enable us to make good use of the increased number of men of a scientific training whom our schools and colleges are asked to turn out. 'To educate without creating opportunity,' as they truly say, 'is to set a bonus upon the export of natural ability.'"

Lord Milner considers that the "shortcomings with which it is just now the custom to reproach the British man of business, in contrast, for instance, with his German rival, his conservatism, his lack of enterprise, his neglect to avail himself of the aid of science, his reluctance to combine with his fellows for common ends" may not be "so much faults of character as necessary consequences of an antiquated system. The majority of our men of business have, no doubt, been doing their best on the lines that they have always been taught, and

have themselves believed to be the only right ones. . . . They were the natural products of the transitional epoch which followed the industrial revolution. The mistake which most people then made was in thinking that the principles of Go as You Please and the General Scramble, which may have been necessary and even appropriate, during the inevitable break-up of the Old Order, could possibly be the permanent foundations of the New. But we all recognize now that there must be a fresh effort of economic and social organization."

On the question of combination and elimination of competition Lord Milner says, "From the heart of the business world there come the most urgent warnings against excessive, unregulated competition and the loudest appeals for organization on cooperative lines, and for the helping hand of the State."

Finally Lord Milner dwells strongly on the necessity for careful forethought and preparation. "When the war at long last comes to an end, we shall find ourselves confronted with a maze of difficulties such as no generation of men, of whom we have any record, have ever had to face before." Therefore all those who are not absorbed in running the war are under an unescapable "obligation to think calmly, strenuously, connectedly, with a man formerly owned a complete set of tools and worked many times by hand, now he only has to move a lever on one of many power machines purchased by a capitalist or corporation. He has lost ownership and opportunity for comprehensive knowledge. Methods of production are changing rapidly, so that even if a man may master a single machine as an operator the machine may be replaced any day by another and he is out of work."

KANSAS ELECTS WOMAN CORONER FOR FIRST TIME

State Will Swear Into Office 155 Women Officials for 1917—Legislative Candidate Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas has elected the first woman coroner ever chosen in the State. Winifred Viers of Minneapolis, Ottawa County, has that distinction. She was elected without opposition either in the primary or the general election. In the rural counties of the State, like Ottawa, there is little actual work for the coroner, but if the office of sheriff should become vacant, the coroner automatically succeeds to the duties. A peace officer is necessary in every county and the office of sheriff is the only office, except Governor, in the entire State, where a successor is definitely named by the Constitution in case of a vacancy.

Kansas women made some great gains in office holding. Twelve years ago there were less than ten women holding elective offices. Eighteen years ago there was not a woman holding an elective office.

There will be 155 women sworn into office in the State Jan. 1, or in May. The county superintendents take office after the close of the school year, while all others take the oath the first Monday in January following the election. The treasurers take the oath but do not assume office until the close of the tax year, next October.

The women gained 29 places in the election. There were 258 women candidates, 82 for reelection. The roll of women officeholders in Kansas now is as follows:

Coroner, 1; probate judges, 3; superintendent public instruction, 59; registrars of deeds, 47; county treasurers, 15; county clerks, 5; clerks of the District Court, 25, total 155.

There are only 17 Kansas counties that have no women as elective officeholders.

SOCIETY FORMED TO CEMENT BOND WITH JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—With a view to furthering in every possible way friendly relations between the United States and Japan, an organization known as the Trans-Pacific Society was recently formed in this city. A number of well-known educators and writers residing in Southern California are among the charter members of the society, which, it is hoped by its founders, will become a national and then an international affair, cementing the bonds of friendship between the two nations through giving the citizens of each better understanding of the viewpoint of their neighbors across the Pacific. Among the men who have been influential in its organization is Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., who lived for many years in Japan, and is the author of several works upon the life and character of the Japanese.

SING SING HOURS OF LABOR SHORTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OSSINING, N. Y.—Warden Derrick has further shortened the hours of labor and lengthened the hours of recreation at Sing Sing prison. The inmates stop work now at three in the afternoon instead of at four. Until the middle of 1913 the men were confined in their cells all the time except during the hours for breakfast and dinner and the morning and afternoon labor and classes.

Then, under the wardenship of James McClancy, the supper hour reduced, to a small extent, the hours of cell confinement. During the latter part of 1914 a recreation period was instituted, and under Wardens Osborne and Derrick the period for recreation and education has been extended until the men are confined to the cells less than half the time than in 1913.

TRAINING FOR THE WORKER IS ADVOCATED

Need of a New Apprenticeship System Pointed Out in Which a Wider Knowledge Shall Be Given to Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—In response to a request from The Christian Science Monitor, for a statement of his views on the new apprenticeship question, Frank L. Glynn, secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Industrial Education, says:

"Conditions in industry have changed. The old apprenticeship system has been abandoned. In former times a man made a complete machine or a complete part of it, while now the work is subdivided into operations and each machine or other article requires many men to complete it. Each employee does one process only. When a man formerly owned a complete set of tools and worked many times by hand, now he only has to move a lever on one of many power machines purchased by a capitalist or corporation. He has lost ownership and opportunity for comprehensive knowledge. Methods of production are changing rapidly, so that even if a man may master a single machine as an operator the machine may be replaced any day by another and he is out of work."

"No American boy wishes to have this experience, and no American parent wishes to place his boy in such a field. No ambitious boy wishes to work under these conditions and under the name of 'apprentice' serve time at a low wage scale, which in the end amounts to nothing. Industry has seen this and has exploited the individual through specialization, so that no matter how much we try to bolster up the old apprenticeship we succeed very poorly, because there is nothing to offer."

"The division of industry into minute processes, often standardized to a high degree, demonstrates the fact. The whole thought is and has been on production, until industry today is hungering for the skilled mechanic and the person of superior intelligence which she has failed to provide and has forgotten."

"Never, though, has there been a greater need for some type of training for the great mass of our industrial workers. A boy or girl has little to look for in employment today. He enters upon a hum-drum existence, a place of monotony, with no inspiration or education. Is it any wonder that they take no pride in their work, which sums itself up in 'getting out the work.' A change comes, the factory closes down and the people are out of work. It is impossible to turn the workers over to another kind of product for which there is a market—simply because industry has taught them to do one thing only, and that by imitation and rule of thumb—the jig and fixture method. I visited a factory in Germany where the superintendent said with pride: 'Our employees can turn over from making a milling machine today to making a sewing machine tomorrow, because we have trained them.' We go on year after year, shipping our so-called product to foreign lands, where it becomes raw material in their hands, to provide skilled employment for their people. Our country provides them with labor to keep their factories going. Then we buy the product back."

"What will be the result of our future development and our citizenship? What opportunity for advancement are we offering our boys and girls of today to become our men and women of tomorrow? Why not think while there is yet time! Why not anticipate! Or will we continue to feed our offspring into this seething cauldron only to pour them out as slag for the country?"

"Our industries as well as our people are suffering. What is offered to a man who wants to invest his capital and make work for the people to do? Nothing. We only give him what can be gathered in a dragnet from this army of the unemployed provided and recruited through just such endeavors heretofore. No longer do we hear of loyalty to the job and love for the employer. No longer does the workman say with pride: 'I have worked there for 20 years,' or 'I have changed jobs only twice in my life.' No, by all means no. But rather is he covertly looking all the time for a place that will pay him 10 cents more an hour for pushing another kind of lever or holding another brake. And why not?"

"Is there nothing to do to alleviate this evil and is there nothing that the State can do to assist in this regard? What if the back door of the factory is anything more noble than conserving our industrial skill and providing the mass of our people with occupations as a basis of good citizenship? This will dignify and ennoble labor and bring back to the world the craftsman and artisan of yesterday."

"A new apprenticeship is needed—a great strong line between the factory gate, the employment office and the superintendent's chair. Have a system established so that when the boy enters the back door of the factory his first day, the light shining from the front and upstairs will point the way to him and be an incentive for application and constant achievement."

"Let us add training for service to time of service and our young men will answer the call and become the backbone for the development of an industrial people that will spell Opportunity and Progress with capitals."

"Is advancement going to be through the college door only? Is there to be no hope for a man to earn while he learns? The problem is ahead of us and all

we have to do is to open the doors. The worker with administrative ability has no chance to rise through the ranks—because he has not been taught the technical things which go with administration. There is a dead-line between skill of the hand and clearness of thought, and this training gives the upper layer to him who has had a chance to get the college training, while his brother, who perchance paid the expense, has the door locked against him."

"Agriculture has been one of the greatest skilled trades since the world began. Today it may be said that it is the only trade; and yet the agriculturist, because he knew not the art of buying and selling, was not organized, and had no advantage of contract, has always been poor. It has been our great problem to maintain an agricultural population. Naturally the city man has been the more clever. The same thing is true in all industry, and explains the rise of our labor unions and organizations of farmers. The skilled worker knows that he cannot break down this dead-line of opportunity, and so he combines to enforce a price for his service. Here, then, is the basis for our new apprenticeship. Here is an opportunity to break down these obstacles and have industry change her policy. Even if it be persons entering industrial and commercial employment, they should be given training for progress in that employment or otherwise, especially between the ages of 14 and 21."

"Because a man has the money to go to school, and because a man must work for a living while the other has his given to him, is no reason why he should be either given or denied the chance to make his future. It must be dealt with in the daytime, during the fresh hours, and not after the whistle has blown for the day's end. It must be a charge upon industry which has brought such conditions about, and done on industry's time."

"Apprenticeship will be successful if it is given a definite time during the day for accomplishment and out of the working hours. Corporations have found it successful, and why not the state? This apprenticeship should teach a broad view of the whole industry, the buying and selling, the technical skill in a practical way, so that whatever process a man is working on during the day, he always has his eye out for possible advancement to a field of larger service. In this way we turn people from drudgery to inspired activity, new interests, inventions, and through this feature for the worker the monotony will be lost and the entire field of industry will be bettered."

"Beyond this provision for the youth there should be provision for the adults, night schools, dull season schools, unit courses, and everything provided so that there will be no closed door to the boy who enters life with his working certificate instead of his graduating diploma. It is claimed that 56 per cent of the engineers in Germany came from the bench. Why not have a chance for 'up through the ranks' in America?"

ANTI-ALCOHOL PLANS FAVORED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme held recently in Paris was attended by over 300 delegates, representing 600 sections. The meeting, which was the first since the opening of the war, was held in camera, but an account of the proceedings was afterward issued to the press. M. Ferdinand Buisson's opening speech was followed by the election of officers. M. Moutet, deputy for Lyons, was elected president, and it was decided to transform the Bulletin Officiel de la Ligue into a newspaper.

At the second sitting of the congress, which was attended by M. Painlevé, the Minister of Education, the question of alcohol was discussed. M. Henri Schmidt, deputy from the Vosges, whose untiring labors in the cause of temperance are well known, pointed out the fiscal advantages which would accrue from the adoption of the scheme which he had brought before Parliament, and which was unanimously approved by the health department of the Chamber of Deputies. After some discussion the congress unanimously voted the adoption of the central committee's scheme, with very slight modification. The text of the resolution was as follows:

The congress reaffirms the resolutions passed at its sittings in 1910 and 1912 concerning alcohol, and being convinced that neither Parliament nor the country will ever have a better opportunity than during this war of taking account of the dangers arising from the use of alcohol, and of making the patriotic effort that is necessary for overcoming the abuse, the congress resolves:

That Parliament should institute as soon as possible the examination of proposals and schemes relating to the monopoly of alcohol, and that it should accept and apply them to its manufacture and sale; that it should reduce the number of licenses for the sale of alcohol, and authorize the State to delegate the administration thereof in part to philanthropic societies; that it should institute a communal referendum for men and women, granting local option for the sale of spirits; that the Government should effectively enforce the laws for the suppression of the prohibition of the sale of liquor to children and minors.

The congress considers further that too much encouragement cannot be given to the efforts of all educationalists, and to those of temperance leagues and societies in warning young people against the use of alcohol. The congress maintains, in conclusion, that the true propaganda against alcohol will be carried out by social reforms and by democratic institutions, rather than by legislation. If society raised the moral and material condition of the worker and put within his reach a comfortable dwelling, wholesome food, the minimum of leisure, and such social opportunities as are necessary for a man to live as befits him, he



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would no longer be tempted by a public house, and he would need no help from others to free himself from the alcohol habit.

On the proposal of M. Ruysen, the meeting then directed the central committee to bring before the Government the resolution requesting the allied governments to make known, as soon as possible, the objects which they hoped to obtain through victory. Finally, the congress protested against the action of the censor, who, by order of the Government, had forbidden the publication in the press of the deliberations of the congress.

CONFERENCE OF NEGROES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A Negro conference, at which noted speakers will be heard, is to be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of this place on Jan. 18 and 19. Discussions of matters of immediate and practical importance to the Negro race and to the South will be made.

OPERATIONS OF NAVY ON EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Account Given of British Bombardment of Tanga Railway Station, Examination of Harbors and Other Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DAR-ES-SALAAM, East Africa.—A summary of the British naval operations on the East Coast of Africa between March 22, 1916, when Tanga was bombarded, and the end of May, has now been issued. Until March 22, from the destruction of the Königsberg in July, 1915, and the attack on Tanga Harbor, in August, 1915, when the S.S. Markgraf was sunk and a lighter full of mines destroyed, the naval work had been mainly confined to arduous blockade duties over a coastline of 360 miles, with a limited number of vessels.

Tanga railway station was bombarded on March 22 in order to damage the rolling stock. As firing was indirect and no spotting was obtainable from the air, comparatively little damage was done, but from subsequent reports it was quite clear that the moral effect had been great; one prisoner stated that he and his party had spent nine hours in a drain, packed like sardines, under a tropical sun, and being quite certain the Germans knew where he was.

British vessels appeared next morning off Dar-es-Salaam, and a demand was sent in to be allowed to inspect the S.S. Tabora. This vessel of 5000 tons, of the D. O. A. Company, was reported to have been recently painted gray, and a great amount of hammering had been heard going on board. She flew Red Cross flags at her masthead, but appears in the German lists, states the official communiqué, as an armed auxiliary.

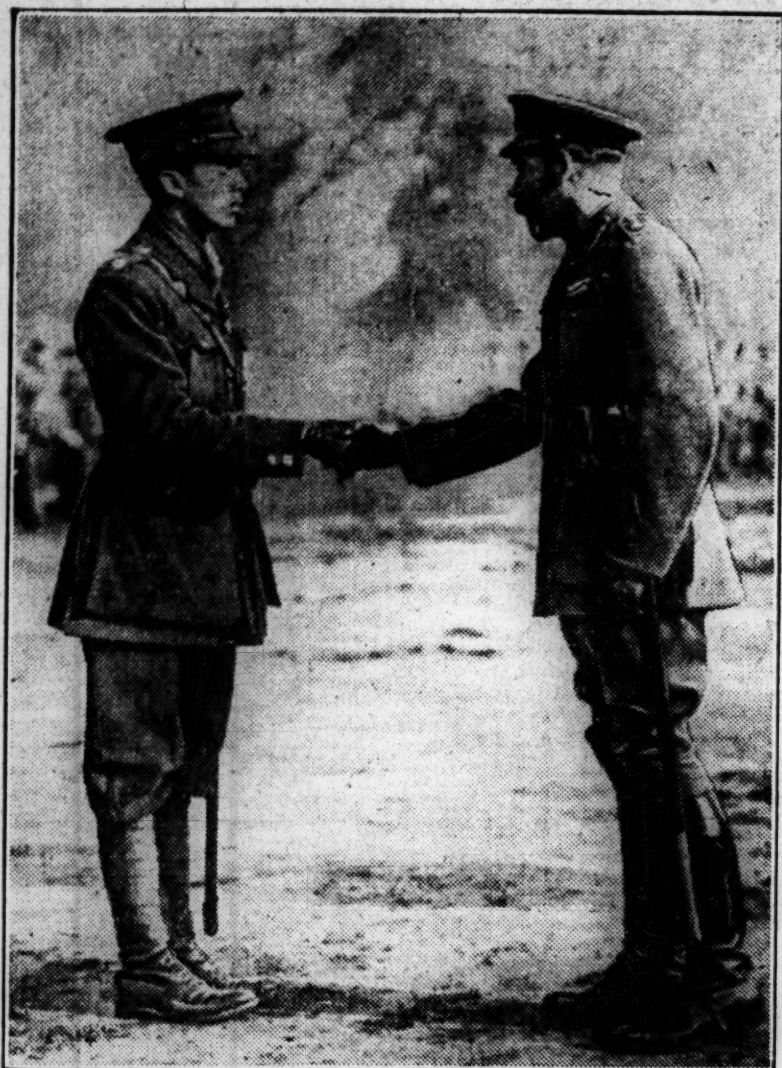
The Governor had been informed as far back as August, 1914, that she would not be recognized as a hospital ship. It now became possible that she might at any moment haul down her Red Cross flags and put to sea as a raider. The request for inspection being refused, although British officers offered to go blindfolded and in German boats, the Tabora was sunk by six-inch gun fire at 5:30 p. m., about 7½ hours after the notice had been sent in. Although only her masts were visible over the trees, a few salvos at 9000 yards sufficed.

About the end of March a systematic examination of the numerous harbors in German East Africa was commenced and this was greatly aided by the arrival of a kite balloon, which first came into use on April 26, and the setting up of a seaplane station ashore and aloft, enabling seaplanes to fly from their base at Zanzibar across and up and down the opposite coast. Many useful flights were thus made. On March 31 the picket boat from one of His Majesty's ships was fired on by two guns in the evening, when entering the ancient port of Kilwa Kisiwani. The boat was not hit, and fire was silenced by the ship. Next morning two whalers entered the harbor and discovered the guns six miles away up a hill. They were silenced after some time, or ran short of ammunition, just when one of the whalers ran aground. The other had to stand by her for four hours before she floated.

The port was then thoroughly examined and the whalers, in return for being fired on, destroyed the Kilwa Custom House as they passed out. It took fire and appeared to be gutted. On April 11 a seaplane reconnaissance at Tanga disclosed what damage had been done. A native report was received on the 10th that a steamer was in Mwanja (Sudi) harbor, and on the 11th two whalers entered to examine the harbor, which has a narrow entrance for 1½ miles, then turns sharply at right angles, and is commanded throughout by high land. A British ship was seen outside. The whalers, on reaching the entrance, were subjected to heavy fire from several four-inch guns and a number of maxims. They passed on through this at full speed and, on reaching the corner, discovered a steamer of about 2000 tons on the mud and apparently empty—the crew cleaning the ship. In spite of the maxim fire, the whalers put over 100 three-pounder shots from a distance of over 1200 yards into the steamer, and remained there for 1½ hours, spotting, by wireless telegraphy, for the six-inch fire from the ship outside. At least six six-inch shells were effective. As they were scattering severely, they put out at last and passed again through the four-inch fire, sustaining further casualties. A four-inch shell passed through the funnel of the whaler Echo and penetrated the wheelhouse. The harbor was later shelled by indirect fire, no aircraft then being available, and on the 15th Sudi village was set on fire.

On the 26th the balloon, on her first ascent, reported she could not see any vessel there, so it was thought she had been sunk or been shifted, but an empty and very much battered steamer arrived at Batavia on May 14. Against this one vessel which successfully ran the blockade some 200 odd vessels have passed safely up the East Coast to keep up supplies and land the British army under naval protection. One supply vessel was sunk in 1915. Immediately on arrival at Mansa Bay, close to Tanga.

On April 25 a large entrenched camp was discovered by the seaplane near Mwanasani Bay, north of Dar-es-Salaam, and on the 25th this was shelled and damaged, the seaplane spotting. On May 2, one of the monitors bombarded Kilwa Kisiwani and the native troops there, and on the 5th, with two whalers, and 80 Mafikari Rifles, landed in the Simba



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau, © London News Agency

At the inspection of the Household Battalion by King George

Uranga entrance of the Rufidji River and raided the former gun positions. The guns had been removed, but useful information was obtained from the effects of the white caretaker who escaped in the thick bush. On May 17 a new camp at Jasin was shelled by a ship and two whalers. On the 18th a very complete reconnaissance of Kilwa Kisiwani and neighborhood was carried out, and previous German positions were shelled. The seaplane was fired on when passing over a hill to the northward, where there is an observation post, from which smoke columns are sent up as a warning in a similar manner to the coastal bonfires of England in Napoleonic days.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN MYSORE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Speaking a short while since at the sixth provincial cooperative conference in Mysore, the Yuvaraja, or Her Apparent, said the cooperative credit societies in Mysore now numbered 825, with a membership of 60,000 and a working capital of 45 lakhs of rupees. They had realized this year a net profit of Rs.2,20,000, built up a reserve fund of Rs.1,00,000 and saved a sum of Rs.3,50,000 in interest to members on their loans. His Highness laid stress upon the importance of enabling members to work off their original indebtedness. During the past five years they had lent about 47 lakhs to their members for the liquidation of their prior indebtedness. It was difficult to say what proportion this sum bore to the total indebtedness in the state, but he feared that it was not large. Adopting the basis usually observed, the total agricultural indebtedness in Mysore could not be less than five crores of rupees, and it was for the cooperative credit societies to take up the work of freeing them from this burden of indebtedness.

Presumably with a view to stimulating economy and so reducing the general indebtedness, the Mysore Government has just started a bank which is unique so far as this country is concerned. It is called the Collecting Savings Bank, and its main object is to further thrift by bringing the bank, as it were, to the door of the poor depositor. To this end a collector will round Bangalore, where the bank is to be started as an experimental measure, and will actively canvass deposits for the bank. No sum, however small, will be refused, and the collector is directed to call at small offices, institutions and factories as often as possible. "He will select," runs the Government order, "pay day in offices and factories as far as possible"—the idea being, of course, to catch the employees immediately after they have received their wages, and induce them to save a greater or lesser portion thereof. In order that simple people may not be defrauded, the inspector will wear a special uniform, and will carry a tin box locked and sealed, into which deposits can be passed direct by the depositor. The idea is admitted to be a daring innovation, so far as India is concerned, but questions have been raised as to whether it would be practicable in any center that was not quite so quiet and peaceful as Bangalore.

NEWSPAPER MEN'S INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Plans for the Newspaper Men's Institute to be held in this State at Chapel Hill under the auspices of the University of North Carolina extension service on Dec. 7, 8 and 9 are rapidly taking shape. Newspaper men in many parts of the South are looking forward to the institute with much interest, for there is to be a program providing for instruction and lectures by men who are leaders of journalism in the United States. The purpose of the institute is to bring together at the State university all classes of newspaper workers for the purpose of study and discussion of matters which pertain to the different fields of activity of newspaper life.

KING INSPECTS NEW INFANTRY UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—King George lately inspected in Hyde Park the newly formed infantry battalion of the brigade of Household Cavalry which was about to leave for the front. Lieut.-Col. Sir George Holford has been intimately associated with the formation of the new unit and he, with Field Marshal Viscount French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, and Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, in command of the London forces, received His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria and Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Teck. No public notice had been given of the arrangements and only a limited number of invitations were issued. The riders in the Row were therefore surprised to see a body of over 900 men marching to the parade ground behind the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge. A pavilion had been erected at the saluting base for the ladies accompanying His Majesty, and among the distinguished gathering was the Earl of Derby, Under-Secretary of State for War.

The new battalion was drawn up in line facing the saluting base in uniform of service khaki. They were all men of fine appearance and certain, as His Majesty said in his speech, to maintain "the splendid traditions which are the pride of these regiments, the First Life Guards, the Second Life Guards and the Blues," from which they were drawn. The review began at 11 o'clock, when Their Majesties arrived at the parade ground, the Royal Standard being broken on the flag staff in front of the pavilion as the King alighted from his carriage. Colonel Wyndham Portal, in command of the parade, ordered a general salute, while the massed bands played the National anthem. Immediately afterward His Majesty, accompanied by Field Marshals Viscount French and Lord Grenfell and by Sir George Holford, Sir Francis Lloyd and various staff officers, passed along the whole length of the line and the review began. The band played a selection of airs. His Majesty, having returned to the saluting base, the massed bands took up a position in front of the center of the line, and the battalion then marched past by companies at column distance. The line having been reformed and the flags brought in, the King advanced into the hollow square thus formed and addressed the troops. Having expressed his pleasure at what he had seen and congratulated them on their smart and soldier-like appearance and steadiness under arms, he mentioned that this was the first occasion in the history of the Household Cavalry that an infantry battalion for active service had been formed from its regiments. They were shortly leaving for the front and he would follow all their doings with keenest interest. Colonel Portal, having briefly replied, the officers of the battalion were then presented in turn to the King. The men at Colonel Portal's command then gave three prolonged cheers for the King, raising their caps on their bayonets. Then came the royal salute, the playing of the National anthem and the ceremony was at an end.

A pleasant, unrehearsed incident occurred while the royal party were leaving the parade ground, the ladies and gentlemen who had been riding in the Row and who had been riding to the royal carriages and saluting Their Majesties.

CAPTAIN KOENIG'S POST CARDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. E. Hecker announces that Captain Koenig, of the Deutschland, who gave him 1000 post cards, showing his ship, as a donation to the German Red Cross, intended to autograph each card, but the demands on his time precluded this labor and he has given permission to Captain Hecker to reproduce his facsimile signature on these cards, the proceeds of their sale to go to the German Red Cross Society.

FOOD PROBLEMS TO BE SUBJECT OF CONFERENCES

Governors of All States Asked to Send Delegates to New York—Farmers Also to Study Methods of Direct Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Next February and April the attention of all close observers of the high cost of living problem will be fixed in this city. In February a conference of farmers from every county in New York State will be held here. In April three delegates appointed by the Governor, of each State, representing live stock, garden truck and fruit growing interests, will assemble. Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of the City Bureau of Weights and Measures, is the prime promoter of these conferences, and he is convinced they will go some distance toward a solution of the food cost problem.

The State conference will consider: Would a municipal pasteurization plant, operated and controlled by the city government, be practical in the city? Would a municipal abattoir be of practical benefit? A plan to interest the farmers in organizing themselves and establishing direct selling agencies. Interesting the retailers in cooperative buying.

The congress will consider: Better means of transportation for perishable products; better marketing facilities in New York; better distribution; perfecting plans to meet possible international industrial complications; country-wide legislation to regulate packing and grading; to effect a defensive, offensive, protective organization of American producers of perishable products; to get country-wide protective legislation when necessary.

Commissioner Hartigan has just returned from a 10-weeks' tour of 28 states, during which he studied the problem of food supply and distribution, especially with relation to the high cost of living. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

"What we call the high cost of living is caused chiefly by three things: abnormally high exports of foodstuffs, abnormally low crops, and the abnormally high standard of living maintained by the average American against all odds.

"The man of meager means, with a fixed wage ranging from \$16 to \$40, has passed through the past seven years of depression and the more recent three years of so-called prosperity without any general increase in his wages. During this time he has been compelled to meet a 60 per cent advance in the cost of his food supply, and it has been imperative for him to curtail his table supply and submit to deterioration of its quality. It is commonly known that many a man who used to pay all his bills promptly is now in pawn with the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

"Now, this is a condition of things which cannot prevail indefinitely. Something must be done toward providing a remedy. I believe the remedy does not lie so much within the power of the United States Government as within the individual citizen.

"That citizen should begin to realize now, if he never has before, that this country's system of production, transportation and distribution of its food supply is far from what it should be. Some other countries are years ahead of this in these respects.

"Now the producer is beginning to come into his own. For the first time, because of conditions peculiar to the present time, the farmer is getting an increased price for his produce, and he desires to maintain these prices.

"The farmer is awake to his opportunities. If he removes the middleman he will help us go a long way toward bringing the cost of living somewhere near what it ought to be. In this city food is 20 per cent cheaper than in other large American cities, but it is still 50 per cent higher than it should be.

"But this city is far behind the place it should occupy in this respect. Dependent for practically 75 per cent of its supply on the West and South, with a food bill estimated three years ago at \$1,400,000,000 feeding daily a standing population of 5,500,000 and a floating population of between 400,000 and 500,000, New York City is using the same market for food as it used 50 years ago. All our food is received in and distributed from one little corner of the city.

"The city should have a union perishable food and fuel freight depot. Then the city should be divided into distribution zones. We have spent something like \$400,000,000 on passenger service, but not a cent on the conduct of our food and fuel freight; and the average family spends 45 to 50 per cent of its income on food, and about 10 per cent on passenger transportation."

DR. SHARPLESS TO RETIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College for the last 30 years, has announced that he will retire at the end of the present college year. His resignation has been tendered, and there is no indication that he can be induced to reconsider it as he did a year ago, when he asked to be relieved of his duties. In 1887, when Dr. Sharpless assumed charge, the college had an endowment of about \$250,000, and a few small and inadequate buildings. Today its endowment is about \$2,500,000 and its equipment one of the best for its size in this section of the country.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO AND THE LIQUOR LAWS

Railroad Officials Claim That They Are Doing All Possible to Carry Out Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
RICHMOND, Va.—Officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company feel that they have been misrepresented in newspaper statements that have reported an intention on their part to operate special trains as a means of getting round certain provisions of the liquor law governing conditions in their territory. Russell H. Snead, publicity agent for the railway company, says:

"The facts are that the Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided that passengers on common carriers may lawfully carry liquor, so that even if this company had any desire to 'evade' the law that prohibits passengers on regular trains from carrying liquor' there is no such law to be evaded.

"The trains mentioned in newspaper items as 'special' are merely local trains which were intended, as far as possible, to protect passengers on other trains from the crowding and inconvenience occasioned by persons boarding those trains, at points in Kentucky near the West Virginia State line, who carried large quantities of liquor in suit cases, bags, etc. The so-called 'special' train service was inaugurated for the benefit of those passengers, and the effort is being made to confine the carrying of liquor to those trains instead of leaving it, as formerly, to be carried on all trains.

"The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company is not only strictly obeying the law, but is doing more than the law requires by enforcing a rule of their own, restricting the size of the suitcases or other containers of liquor which a person may carry on trains. The law itself does not limit the quantity of liquor a person may carry for his or her own use, provided that certain provisions as to the labeling, etc., are complied with. The railway company, through its rule, does limit the quantity by restricting the size of the container.

"We are undertaking to protect our passengers, as far as possible, from inconveniences and annoyances caused by a condition for which we are not responsible and over which we have no control. This company is now cooperating, and has always cooperated with the State Prohibition Commissioner of West Virginia, and its relationship with that official is, at the present time, most cordial."

H. S. Calcutt, superintendent of the dining-car service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, says:

"This department recommended to the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company two years ago, discontinuing the sale of all wines, liquors and alcoholic beverages and taking them off the cars, which they agreed to at once. This should prove their stand on the liquor question, as no liquor is for sale on any dining, buffet car or steamboat or hotels connected with this company.

"The courts held that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company were compelled by law to transport passengers who had liquor in their bags, which came within the prohibition law of the State of West Virginia.

"This travel became obnoxious to the other passengers, and the company, on the recommendation received by the late L. L. Scherer, from Mr. Blue, the commissioner in charge of the enforcement of prohibition laws in the State of West Virginia, put on a tri-weekly train. This was all done with the motive of helping the State authorities to enforce the law."

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The War Office finds it necessary to remind the public that as already announced in the press, pictorial illustrations and photographs of all kinds, whether on post cards, Christmas, New Year or birthday cards addressed to neutral or enemy countries, or inclosed in letters so addressed, and whether the illustration itself does or does not represent an object of interest to the enemy, will, in future, be stopped by the military censor, except: 1. Family photographs addressed to British subjects interned in neutral and enemy countries. 2. Illustrations in publications posted by firms holding a permit to dispatch printed matter to neutral and enemy countries. 3. Illustrations and photographs inclosed in letters or other postal packets by firms who have occasion in the ordinary course of their trade to dispatch such articles to their agents or customers in neutral countries. Illustrations, etc., of these three classes will not be stopped unless they show details which might be useful to the enemy, or, in the case of the third class, are intended to show the meaning of the "Trading with the Enemy" Act. Postal packets of the third class should be addressed and stamped in the ordinary way and inclosed in an outer cover (which need not be stamped) addressed to the Chief Postal Censor, Strand House, Portland Street, London.

WOMAN'S COURT FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A Night Police Court and a Special Court for Women are to be opened in San Francisco in December, and if the plan is found to be successful the courts will be made permanent. The Night Court will convene at 11 o'clock in the evening and remain in session until 2 o'clock the following morning.

BRITISH SCHEME AIMS TO SECURE A STABLE PEACE

League of Nations Would Refer Disputes to Tribunal and Enforce Awards—Also Give Protection Against Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, Eng.—In a letter to the press, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M. P., and Mr. Aneurin Williams, M. P., reveal the operations of a small private society, the League of Nations Society, in the direction of securing a stable peace after the war. Their proposals, it will be noted, go even further than those of the American League to Enforce Peace. The letter refers to the notable utterances on the subject of the future peace which have recently been made. President Wilson, the letter says, has renewed his declarations in favor of a league of nations for the prevention of war in the future, and has warned his fellow-countrymen that this is probably the last great war which the United States will be able to keep out of. Viscount Grey has welcomed the movement in the United States toward such a league, and has said "we are in favor of it." He has invited all neutral nations seriously to consider the problem, warning them especially that if the nations are "to bind themselves together for the common object of peace they must be prepared to uphold by force, and to see when the time of crisis comes that it is upheld by force."

Finally, Lord Bryce has written with reference to the American movement, "Ought not these declarations to be welcomed by the public opinion of this country as they have been welcomed by Lord Grey? Do they not indicate that as soon as the end of the war comes in sight we should endeavor, in conjunction with the distinguished statesmen who are leading the movement in America, to consider how such a League of Peace should be formed, and what its functions should be?"

There must be thousands of people in this country and among our allies who will welcome these declarations and will do their utmost to make them effective. We have entered into this war in order to make an end of war, and it is our firm resolve to achieve this result. It is the knowledge of this that inspires our sailors and soldiers through the struggle in which they are laying down their lives, and if, when the war ends, the statesmen of the world fail to agree upon some remedy such as is now proposed, all this sacrifice will have been in vain. It would seem, therefore, imperative that public opinion should be led not only to welcome the declarations of the eminent American and British statesmen referred to, but also to consider the problem, appreciate its difficulties, and discover its solution.

The writers of the letter then refer to the support given to the League to Enforce Peace, and continue: No serious opposition has shown itself, and it may therefore be fairly assumed that when the right time comes the American people will be prepared to enter into some such arrangement, provided that their statesmen are convinced that European nations are ready to cooperate with them. It appears, therefore, advisable that efforts should now be made to bring this subject before the people of this and the allied countries.

For the last 18 months a small private society—the League of Nations Society—containing some 300 members, has met to consider this difficult and complex question. It has arrived at definite ideas as to the solution, which, now that the utterances of responsible statesmen have shown that the subject is ripe for public discussion, the society proposes to bring forward without further delay.

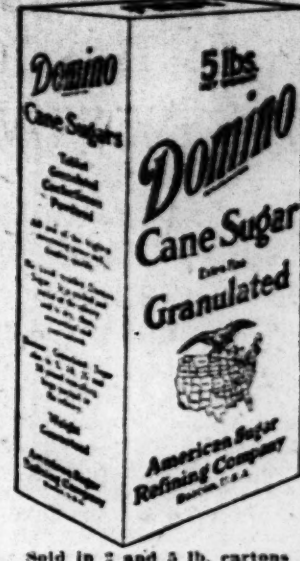
The scheme advocated by this society consists in the formation of a league of nations for the purpose of insuring—(a) that all disputes either peaceable or warlike, or to a council of inquiry and conciliation; (b) that the awards of the judicial tribunal shall be enforced; and (c) mutual protection against attack by any power which refuses to refer the dispute to a tribunal or council.

It will be seen that these proposals go somewhat beyond those of the American League. Viscount Grey has said: "It is not merely a sign manual of sovereigns or presidents that is required to make a thing like that worth while; it must have behind it parliaments and national sentiment." For this reason we think we are justified in inviting public consideration of the above proposals, and if any of your readers would like to learn more of the society's objects and actions, either of us would be happy to furnish them with the literature which the society has prepared.

D. A. R. TO TEACH THE MOUNTAIN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Division, Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting in its twentieth annual conference at Johnston, has decided to establish an Industrial School for Mountain Women near Wall-halla, in Oconee County, on the home farm of Andrew Pickens, an American general. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture have engaged to install at the school a cheese manufactory, which will give employment to the pupils and teach them home dairying.



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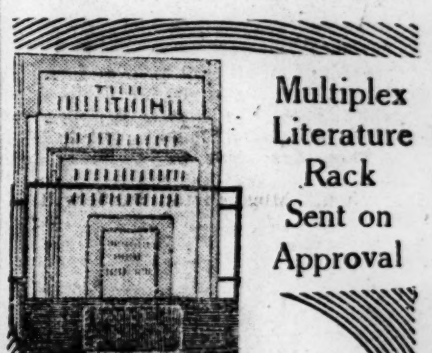
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Counsel Thom Makes Plea for Adjustment by Interstate Commerce Commission for Upbuilding of Roads

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Examination of Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives and advisory committee before the Newlands committee, was conducted today by Senator Cummins of Iowa and Representative Enoch of Wisconsin. During his examination the witness stated his belief that, in determining the value of a railroad for rate fixing, it is necessary to consider the value of the franchise, regardless of whether this was granted free or not, unless such right is qualified in the grant. Method of acquisition of the property should not enter into the consideration, he said.

Referring to the power of taxation under the plan of federal incorporation of interstate railroads, Mr. Thom declared this should be left with the states, notwithstanding it might, through excessive taxation, become a burden upon interstate commerce in another State. If such taxation became burdensome, he believed the Federal Government had full power to relieve the same.

Mr. Thom reiterated that he finds it to be the general view of the investing public that stock, to be salable, must earn 6 per cent dividends annually as well as a 3 per cent annual surplus. He did not think this surplus should be permitted to accumulate indefinitely, but believed that the Interstate Commerce Commission could adjust this so that in "lean" years this surplus could be used to maintain dividends and that in other years it could be used to aid in up-building the transportation system.

He could see no harm in permitting such surplus to earn dividends, claiming that it would be the property of the stockholders and that they had a right to earn dividends on it.

Senator Cummins held that a railroad corporation had no right to go into another state and do intrastate business. Neither did he believe that such corporation under Federal charter could do so. The attorney held, however, that Congress has full power to permit a federally-incorporated railroad to engage in both interstate and intrastate business in any state if the needs of commerce demanded it.

He claimed that the commerce of the United States could only be served properly by allowing the railroads to engage in the entire field of commerce. Otherwise the nation would be hampered, said he, by taking away from the roads 15 per cent of the real field of commerce.

Federal Judge Postpones Railroad Injunction Cases

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal Court here, has ordered that all proceedings in the injunction suit instituted in this federal district to test the constitutionality of the Adamson Act by the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, against United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and other defendants, be continued until a decision is reached by the United States Supreme Court on the test case now before it.

The order further directs that the railroad from and after Jan. 1, 1917, shall keep its books and accounts in such a manner that, if the constitutionality of the act is upheld, it shall ascertain the amount due to employees affected and pay them the amounts due.

Motions were made by Assistant District Attorney Marshall for the dismissal of the suits brought by the New York Central, Erie and New York, Ontario & Western railroads, on the same grounds as those advanced in a similar motion filed by United States Dist. Atty. Dennis D. Lucey of the Northern District of New York on Wednesday. Mr. Lucey contended in his motion that the act was constitutional, and the railroads had no right to bring suit against the Federal Government without having first obtained authority from Congress.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson Act which were set for hearing here next Monday will not be argued, the railroads and the Government agreeing to await the Supreme Court decision on the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad case.

CLEVELAND, O.—Any attempt on the part of Congress to pass a compulsory arbitration law will be contested by the railroad men, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declares. "The railroad men are opposed to compulsory arbitration because it is unconstitutional," said Mr. Stone. "You cannot compel a man to work if he does not wish to while his wage troubles are being arbitrated."

The Masonic organization, known as the First Worshipful Masters Association in Massachusetts, held its annual dinner at the Hotel Westminster last night. Past Master Charles H. Bolles of Revere Lodge, for 45 years treasurer of the association, was reelected.

Many of these waists have just been received—some are reproductions of new French models—others are copies of the successful models of Fifth Avenue, New York. Of course, the models were very much higher priced.

Two styles—one with frills, the other with hemstitched design on center front. Only one hundred in the lot.

Zephyr wool with brushed wool finish collar, cuffs and belt; also new style Sports Sweaters of fine quality Angora, sailor collar and full belt, new sports colors, only a limited quantity of each style.

Fine quality black ingrain thread silk,
double garter tops, inner lisle lined.

Three attractive styles—one of satin, silver lace and net—One of changeable satin with draped rose of self material—the other of silk net with silver cloth embroidery. Pastel and deep shades.

Hats differ from other merchandise in that the mark downs are usually taken on the materials before being made into hats, hence the great values. The greater portion of the hats in this sale are new—in the very latest models.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Assistant Corporation Counsel George A. Klynn and Joseph P. Lyons, members of the City Council, and other city officials are to appear before the commission investigating the financial needs of the Boston Elevated in room 382 of the State House Monday afternoon to give their views, together with their ideas for affording relief.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan was made the request for a hearing today and it was promptly granted. It is expected that at the same time the Chamber of Commerce and the United Improvement Association will be heard through representatives. Nathan Matthews is also expected to attend this hearing.

Mayor Curley, not long ago, ap-

MAYOR VETOES INCREASES

Mayor Curley vetoed for the second time yesterday the City Council's acceptance of the legislative act providing salary increases for the justices and clerks and assistant clerks of the South Boston and Roxbury Municipal Courts. The Mayor sent a statement to the Council that there was not sufficient money in the county funds to allow of these increases. He said he would approve these raises in salaries next year if appropriation were made by the Council.

MONTREAL, Que.—Of many effects of the war upon commerce, one of the most striking relates to Canadian shipping. In the annual report of the Marine Department, Deputy Minister Alex Johnston says that in former years it was the custom to value shipping on the Canadian register at \$30 per net ton. This figure was of course arbitrary, but having regard to averages, it fairly approximated real values, says the Star.

At the present time values are abnormal and actual sales are common at prices ranging from \$75 per ton, deadweight capacity, to upward of \$100. Freight rates have enormously increased during the last year, due

much discussion as to the development of a Canadian mercantile marine. Mr. Johnston hopes that, in the development of any plan that may be adopted, so far at least as foreign trade is concerned, it may be taken for granted that the day of the small carrier has gone by and that ships of less than 3000 tons will be discouraged.

For general information, details are given of the character of aid given by the principal countries of the world toward their shipping.

The total number of vessels on the Canadian register at the end of the year was 5331, measuring 1,215,021 gross tons. This is a decrease of 126 as regards the number of ships, but an increase of nearly 300,000 in tonnage.

MONTREAL, Que.—Interesting figures relating to the financial position of the Province were presented in the Legislature by the Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in reply to questions by Arthur Sauve, leader of the opposition. The available assets of the Province were given as \$355,534.65, the direct liabilities \$41,145,376.83 and the excess of liabilities over assets as \$32,559,552.18, says the Star.

Mr. Mitchell said the net consolidated debt of the Province on Oct. 31, last, was \$37,838,326.12. During 1916 the Government negotiated a special short-term loan of \$4,000,000 for 10 days at 3 per cent; interest at 5 per cent, and a permanent loan of \$50,000 for drainage, the St. Maurice River, at the

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Further increase in the ocean traffic of this port is made by the addition of a line of freight steamships between Philadelphia and the Mediterranean ports inaugurated by the Federal Steamship Corporation of New York. This company, says the North American, intends to operate only American vessels, all of which will be equipped and adapted to carry large cargoes of general merchandise. The pioneer ship of the new service is the *Jouancy*, a

For many years the days following Thanksgiving have been of great importance in the selling events of Chandler & Co. It is the end of the wholesalers' season, and stocks remaining on hand are closed out. It is also the time of great MARK DOWNS in the retailers' business. A few of the many hundreds of buying opportunities follow.

Semi-tailored Suits, broadcloth and velour, 35.00 to 50.00 qualities for 25.00
Black Suits, broadcloth and wool velour, 39.50 to 50.00 qualities for 29.50
Semi-tailored Cheviot Suits, velvet collar, 25.00 quality for 15.00
Semi-dress Suits, brown broadcloth and fine velour, 45.00 to 65.00 qualities for 35.00
Dress Suits, velvet, fur trimmed, 60.00 quality for 39.50
Large Size Suits, broadcloths and wool velours, 55.00 to 65.00 qualities for 45.00
Afternoon Dresses, of silk and Georgette, 75.00 to 95.00 qualities for 55.00
Afternoon Dresses, of serge and satin, 35.00 quality for 25.00
Street and Afternoon Dresses, fine quality of serge, 29.50 quality for 19.50
Street and Afternoon Gowns, semi-tailored, custom-made, of satin, 55.00 quality for 39.50
Evening Dresses, black net over white, 39.50 quality for 29.50
Street Dresses, chiffon velvet, custom-made, 75.00 quality for 55.00
Semi-dress Coats, fine wool velour, 35.00 to 45.00 qualities for 25.00
Street Coats, velour and mixtures, 25.00 quality for 17.50
Misses' Cape Coats, cheviot, 29.50 quality for 19.50
Afternoon Coats, fur trimmed velour cloths, 35.00 and 40.00 qualities for 25.00
Street Coats, checked velour, fur collar, 35.00 quality for 19.50
Street Coats, wool velours, fur trimmed, 45.00 quality for 35.00
Misses' Suits, velour and broadcloths, 35.00 quality for 25.00
Misses' Dress Suits, fine velours, fur trimmed, 39.50 to 45.00 qualities for 29.50
Misses' Semi-dress Suits, broadcloths and velours, fur trimmed, 45.00 to 50.00 qualities for 35.00
Misses' Semi-tailored Suits, velour cloths, broadcloth, 25.00 to 29.50 qualities for 19.50
Misses' Tailored Suits, unfinished worsteds, 25.00 quality for 15.00
Misses' Serge Dresses, street and afternoon, 19.50 to 22.50 qualities for 15.00
Misses' Afternoon Dresses, satin, some with Georgette, 25.00 to 29.50 qualities for 19.50
Misses' Evening and Dance Dresses, satins, taffetas and nets, 25.00 to 29.50 qualities for 19.50
Misses' Dresses, satin, for afternoon wear, 15.00 to 19.00 qualities for 10.00
Misses' Dresses for afternoon wear, satin, 16.75 to 19.50 qualities for 13.75
Waists, plaid Georgette, 8.50 quality for 5.00
Waists, all over lace, black and cream, 5.75 quality for 3.95
Waists, Georgette crepe, suit shades, 7.50 quality for 5.75
Afternoon Dresses, silk (lower floor), 16.50 quality for 12.50
Serge Dresses, tailored (lower floor), 15.00 to 16.75 qualities for 10.50 to 12.50
Corsets, made of coutil, special at 2.75
Corsets, made in pink broche, 3.50 quality for 2.50
Sterling Union Suits, 2.25 to 2.75 qualities for 1.95
Dress Hats, 40.00 quality for 25.00
Elaborate Dress Hats, 38.00 quality for 25.00
Dance Hats, metal lace, 25.00 quality for 15.00
1 Dress Pattern Chudda cloth, putty shade, 12.00 quality for 5.00
1 Dress Pattern Wool Voile, ecru stripe, 10.00 quality for 5.00
1 Dress Pattern Wool Batiste, tan shade, 12.00 quality for 5.00
Black Chiffon Dress Velvet, 21 yards, 5.00 quality for 3.95
Gold Tinsel Satin Cloth, jade green, 12½ yards, 7.50 quality for 3.95
Striped Velvet on Chiffon, 14½ yards, 6.50 quality for 3.95
Crepe de Chine, light blue, 35 yards, 2.00 quality for 1.50
Crepe Meteor, light turquoise blue, 36 yards, 2.00 quality for 1.35
Washable Crepe de Chine, white ground, colored stripes, 200 yards, 2.00 quality for 1.50
Glance Kid Gauntlet Gloves, 6-button length, 2.00 quality for 1.75
Washable Kid Gloves, all colors, 1.65 quality for 1.50
Washable Doeskin Gloves, prix seam sewn, 1.25 quality for 1.15
Mocha Gloves, one-clasp, in gray, mode and tan, 2.25 quality for 2.00
Net Flounce, 36 in., embroidered in silver, 7.50 quality for 3.95
Real Cluny Medallion Band, embroidered, 4.00 quality for 1.95
Real Cluny Festooned Flounce, Florentine, 12.50 quality for 5.50
Black Chantilly Medallion Band, 3.50 quality for 1.45
Lace Band, black and white embroidered, 2.75 quality for 95c
Broadcloth Collars, hand embroidered, 1.50 and 2.00 qualities for 1.00
Broadcloth Sets, some hand embroidered, 1.95 to 2.50 qualities for 1.50
Georgette Crepe Collars, hand embroidered, 2.00 quality for 1.50
Georgette Crepe Vesteas, tucked, 1.50 quality for 1.00
Steel Metal Band, embroidered in gold, 16.50 quality for 8.50
Gold and Black Braid Vesting, 35c quality for 15c
White Venice Lace Band, 1.50 quality for 50c
Petticoats, chiffon taffeta, 5.00 quality for 3.95
Dancing Petticoats, lace trimmed, 10.50 quality for 6.00
Evening Petticoats, lace trimmed, 16.50 quality for 10.50
Petticoats, white chiffon taffeta, 7.50 quality for 5.00
Table Cloths, Irish satin damask, size 2 by 2 yds., 3.75 quality for 2.95
Napkins, Irish satin damask, size 27 by 27 in., 13.50 quality for 8.95
Table Cloths, Irish satin damask, size 2¼ by 2¼ yds., 7.00 quality for 6.25
Imported Wool Rugs, 9x12, from Scotland, 28.50 quality for 15.00
Small Turkish Rugs, 12x12 quality for 8.75
Scotch Rugs, 10 ft. 6 by 13 ft. 6, imported, 35.00 quality for 19.75
Anatolian Mats, 7.50 quality for 5.00
Domestic Rugs, three only, highest grade, 70.00 quality for 35.00
Shirvan and Turkish Rugs, 32.00 quality for 25.00
Imported Cretonne, 50 inches wide, 2.00 quality for 75c
Wool Upholstery Serge, plain, 2.00 quality for 65c
Imported French Cretonne, 50 inches wide, 3.00 quality for 75c
Empire Satin Damask, 5.00 quality for 1.75
Cretonne, double face, 75c quality for 25c
English Cotton Print, 75c quality for 25c
Silk Dresses, afternoon (lower floor), 19.50 to 29.50 qualities for 12.50 and 16.50
Dress Skirts, satin, for afternoon wear, 15.00 quality for 8.75
Dress Skirts, English mixtures, 7.50 quality for 5.00
Dress Skirts, broadcloth, navy and black, 10.50 quality for 7.50
Black Net Robes, border in black cup spangle and rhinestone, 50.00 quality for 38.00
Cup Spangle Net Robes and Bodices, opalescent coloring, 25.00 to 38.00 qualities for 18.50
Tunic Dresses, metal embroidery, evening shades, 35.00 to 45.00 qualities for 25.00
Cup Spangle Bodice and Panels, beautiful evening shades, 18.50 to 25.00 qualities for 12.50

Many of the values, especially in Upholsteries, Trimmings, Robes, Silks, etc., are from the surplus stocks of Interior Decorators and Dressmakers

Women's hand-emb. initial
Women's fancy colored border
Women's hand-embroidered corner
Women's plain hemstitched linen

Box 1.00
Six

Women's pure linen plain hemstitched
Women's and Men's hand-embroidered initial

Women's colored linen, colored crepe de chine, hand-emb. initial, hand-emb. corner, plain hemstitched, embroidered and colored glove handkerchiefs. Men's block initial, French barred, colored border, plain hemstitched.

Italian Lace
 Fillet Doyleies, 1.00, 1.25, 2.00, 3.50.
 Fillet Tray Cloths, oval and oblong, 5.00 to 16.50.
 Scarfs, Fillet, 7.50, 9.50 to 60.00.
 Napkins, Fillet, doz., 20.00 to 42.00.
 Tea and Luncheon Cloths, 21.00 to 65.00.
 Florentine Sets, 25 pieces, 27.00.
 Florentine Doyleies, 6-inch, each 50c.
 Florentine Doyleies, 12-inch, each 1.15.
 Florentine Centerpieces, each 7.50.

Scarfs, plain, solid and eyelet embroidery, at 2.25, 2.75, 3.50 to 14.25.
Centerpieces, plain, solid and eyelet embroidery, 1.00, 1.75, 2.85 to 19.50.
Luncheon Sets, plain and embroidered, 3.80, 3.95, 5.00 to 38.50.
Luncheon Cloths, 2.85, 7.25 to 20.00.
Doylies, each 7c, 12½c, 15c to 75c.
Napkins, dozen, 4.75, 5.95, 7.50 to 13.00.
Tray Doylies, each 25c, 65c to 3.00.

Hundreds of pieces—most of them in old English designs. Our annual holiday offering at special prices.

Large Oval Vegetable Dishes, 11.50.
Trivets, two styles, 6.00 and 8.50.
Bon Bon Dishes, two patterns, 2.25.
Sandwich Trays, two patterns, 3.95.
Bon Bon Baskets, 2.50 and 3.00.
Serving Trays, 25.00 and 30.00.
Sugar and Creamers, 8.00.
Flower Vases, 3.75, 5.50 to 12.50.
Salt and Peppers, pair, 3.50.
Water Pitchers, 14.50.
Gravy Boats, plain and grape, 6.50.
Fruit Baskets, 8.50.
**Many other pieces, Candle Sticks, Vases,
Trays, etc.**

Special at

50c 75c 1.00

Nearly all cut from imported upholstery fabrics — damasks, tapestries, brocades, armures, block linens, velvets, cretonnes—squares 24x24 to 24x36 inches.

Jordan Marsh Company—The Favorite Shopping Place of New England

On With the Holiday Shopping!

From the gift as big as the heart's desire—to the token of remembrance to friends we greet mayhap but once a year.

Where else could you choose from such a large variety of the beautiful and the practical as you can here?

Every nook and corner of this large establishment show the thought and forethought used in planning the purchase of just what you, we believe, will like to choose.

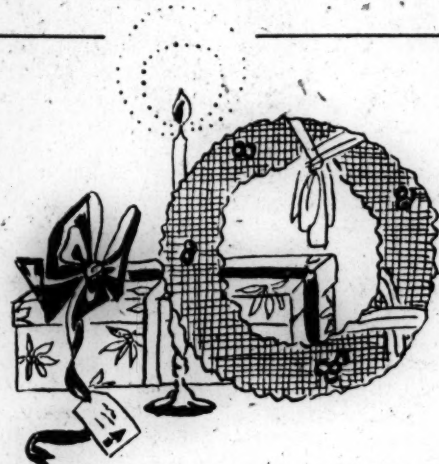


The Gift Intimate For Boudoir and Bedroom Wear

- A Japanese Robe, embroidered and quilted, is.....**15.00**
An exquisite Negligee of crepe de chine with panel of
"filet" lace, is.....**19.75**
A Chiffon Matinee Sacque with new angel sleeves of
fine lace, is.....**8.75**
Dainty Boudoir Caps and Scuffs to match are boxed
and sell for.....**1.95**
Other Boudoir Caps.....**50c to 3.95**
Boudoir Cap-and-Jacket Sets.....**1.50 to 4.95**
Albatross Negligees.....**4.95 to 18.50**
Crepe de Chine Negligees.....**5.75 to 50.00**
Japanese Silk Kimonos.....**5.75 to 35.00**
Corduroy Robes.....**4.95 to 8.75**
Japanese Padded Robes.....**4.95 to 15.00**
Mandarin Coats.....**5.00 to 27.50**
Blanket Bath Robes.....**1.95 to 12.50**
Japanese Quilted Vests, without sleeves.....**1.00 and 1.95**
Japanese Quilted Vests, with sleeves.....**1.95 to 2.95**
Crepe Kimonos, silk ribbon trimmed.....**1.95 to 3.95**

Fourth Floor—Main Store

Furs the Gift Regal



For Misses
For Women
For Men
For Children

This year, of all years, is a splendid time to buy furs—for the wholesale market has shown an unusual advance in prices of furs for later-in-the-season's and next year's selling.

You may choose here from an exquisite selection of garments and small pieces that combine Beauty and Quality—and the prices are the low prices prevailing at the time of purchase—the lower prices of many months ago.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats, plain or
trimmed..... 100.00 to 500.00 | Hudson Seal Sets (Dyed Muskrat)
..... 30.00 to 250.00 |
| Raccoon Coats for men and women,
..... 100.00 to 450.00 | Fine Natural Raccoon Sets..... 25.00 to 50.00 |
| | New Poiget Fox Sets..... 115.00, 125.00 and 150.00 |

Second Floor—Main Store

For Maiden— Mother— Grandmother Sweaters and Shawls



- A Hand-Made Shawl, in white with bits of dainty
colors or in the soft grays and lavenders, is.....**2.50**
Scarfs and Shawls are.....**1.25 to 3.95**
A smart Silk Sweater may be had with shawl or sailor
collar, in all the bright sweater shades, at.....**18.50**
Fibre and Mercerized Sweaters, in black and white
and colors, with V neck or sailor collar, are
.....**5.00 and 6.50**
A Brushed Zephyr Wool Sweater in any of the sweater
shades is banded with white or a contrasting
color.....**7.50**
Other Wool Sweaters are.....**5.00 to 25.00**
Other Silk Sweaters are.....**18.50 to 45.00**

Second Floor—Main Store



Conservative or Fluffy Petticoats For Women

- With Pompadour Ruffles is a Taffeta Petticoat in
changeable effects.....**3.95**
Petticoats of Changeable Taffeta in the newest color-
ings and many styles, are.....**5.00**
A dainty Evening Petticoat is of society satin with
deep lace ruffle and ribbon trimming.....**5.95**
Of Pompadour Chiffon Taffeta, in bright or rich dark
colorings, are lovely petticoats at.....**7.50**

Fourth Floor—Main Store

Gift Ideas for the House Beautiful abound in our Art Embroidery Section



- Hand-painted Twine Holders, **50c to 3.25**
Hand-painted Telephone Dolls, **1.50**
Hand-painted Spool Holders, fitted, **1.50 to 3.25**
Hand-painted Lingerie Racks, **1.50**
Round Pillows for the boudoir, in blue, rose, maize, green, **1.29**
Round Pillows, of plain and figured silk, **2.95**
Round Pillows, of velvet or tapestry, **4.95 and 5.50**
Velour and Tapestry Scarfs, gold braid trimmed, **2.95 to 16.95**
Sewing Baskets, in ivory and gold, garlanded, **59c**
Satin Moire Waste Baskets, galloon trimmed, **1.69**
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes of silk moire cretonne, **95c**
Cretonne Centerpiece Rolls, **85c**
Cretonne Covered Candy and Cracker Boxes, **50c to 2.00**
Leather Novelties in Memorandum Books, Pads, Book Covers
and Writing Cases, **29c to 1.65**

Fourth Floor—Main Store



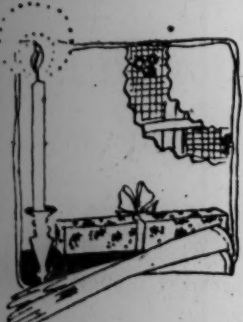
Of which a woman likes a variety

Slippers



- Crochet House Slippers, with lamb's wool soles, come
in ever so many colors. They are.....**1.25 and 1.50**
"Comfy" Felt House Slippers are shown in a splendid
variety of colors. The prices are.....**1.15 and 1.65**
Boudoir Slippers of Figured Rep—blue, pink and
lavender on white, with low heels and large pom-
pom.....**1.60**
Lounging Scuffs in satin or brocade silk, to be worn
with silk kimonos, make attractive gifts, at.....**2.50**

Third Floor—Main Store



Women's Gloves

- Smart, well-made,
in an infinite va-
riety from which
to choose.
- Squirrel Lined Gloves, in gray or
brown mocha, may be had for....**4.75**
Rabbit Lined Gloves, in gray or brown
mocha, are only.....**3.50**
White Kid Gloves, with two clasps,
embroidered in white or black....**1.65**
White Kid Gloves, with two clasps, em-
broidered and banded at wrist, in
pink, green or lavender.....**2.25**



Neckwear

- Georgette Crepe Collar and Cuff Sets—
tucked, hemstitched, plain and hand
embroidered effects, in a variety of
dainty designs and shapes.....**1.00**
Net Fichus—hand embroidered, hem-
stitched ruffle with picot edge.....**1.00**
Stocks with jabots attached in net,
shadow or oriental laces and silk
trimmed styles.....**1.50**
Boudoir Caps—crepe de chine with lace
ruffle, ribbon trimmed, pink, blue
and lavender.....**50c**

Street Floor—Main Store

Where is the
woman who does
not welcome
more and new
dress accessories?



Handkerchiefs

- Dainty new effects in Crepe de Chine
Handkerchiefs, at.....**25c**
The well-liked and hard-to-find 1-16
inch hem Handkerchiefs, in
heavy or sheer linen, at.....**25c**
A Directly Imported Handkerchief
with spoketitch embroidery, at.....**25c**
A Sheer Linen Handkerchief, hem-
stitched and with 1-16 inch hem,
6 for 1.00. Each **17c**
Other Handkerchiefs are all direct
importations from Japan, Ire-
land and France.....**12½c to 25.00**

Street Floor—Main Store

And then, of
course, their
number is legion.



Lovely Aprons

- A novel Fudge Apron comes with a cap.
It is of organdie, plaited, and has an
entirely new way of being belted.....**1.75**
A Colonial Fudge or Chafing-dish Tire is
of organdie and is scalloped all
round.....**1.00**
A Cretonne Sewing Apron has pockets
for scissors, thread, thimble and
other things, and a pin cushion at-
tached. It makes an attractive gift
for.....**63c**
A Maid's Apron of organdie, scalloped,
tucked and hemstitched, and with
bib and straps, is.....**1.25**
Collar and cuffs to match. A set.....**25c**
Other Aprons are.....**25c to 7.50**

Street Floor—Main Store

The always
dainty and wel-
come gifts—



Silken Hose and Underthings

- A Pure Ingrain Silk Hose in all colors is
a popular gift idea, at.....**1.65**
A Black Ingrain Silk Hose, with lisle
garter top for wear.....**1.50**
Other Silk Hose.....**1.00 to 15.00**
As dainty as can be—An Italian Silk
Vest in empire style, with up and
down insertions in yoke and edging
of Valenciennes lace.....**5.00**
An Italian Silk Corset Cover to match
the vest is.....**3.95**
The prices on Italian Vests begin at.....**1.25**

Fourth Floor—Main Store

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Only
18 Shopping
Days Till
Christmas

Do
Your
Christmas
Shopping
Early

EXPORT TRADE LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED

Federal Trade Board Would Have Combinations Legalized—Cooperation Seen as Only Way to Compete Successfully

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to permit exporters to combine to obtain export trade was urged by the Federal Trade Board today. An investigation covering months and carried on with the aid of United States consuls all over the world, resulted in the following discoveries:

1. Other nations have marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organizations.

2. Doubt as to legal restrictions prevent Americans from developing equally effective organizations for overseas business and the foreign trade of American manufacturers and producers, particularly the smaller concerns, suffers in consequence.

Importance of foreign trade and ability of Americans to meet foreign competition was emphasized. Cooperation, it was said, must be obtained if this country is to vie in exports with European nations after the war.

"While the United States has been absorbed in domestic development other nations have followed definite policies for the expansion of their foreign trade and have perfected efficient means for the purpose in view," the report states.

It also says that foreign nations "recognizing the vital influence of transportation facilities, have built up their ocean shipping, have granted low export railway rates and have combined their land and ocean transportation facilities to give their shippers ready entrance into overseas markets."

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS TO ASK LAW CHANGES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United Mine Workers will present to the next Legislature a proposition for important amendments to the mine inspectors law, the operation of which has caused much friction in this region for years, because the examining board grants so few certificates of eligibility that there is very seldom a contest for the office before the people.

This year in Schuylkill, says a Plattsville special to the North American, the board granted five certificates qualifying candidates to fill four vacancies. When the law was enacted it apparently gave the miners control of the board, and this was considered a joke, for while it provides that the examining board shall consist of three miners and two mining engineers, it also provides that in order to get a certificate of eligibility a candidate for inspector must receive votes of four of the five members of the board. Mining engineers usually are close to the coal corporations, and the miners say that the operation of the law has been such as to insure corporation minority control.

The miners, therefore, will ask that three members of the examining board, a majority of the board, be given power to grant certificates. Another important change to be asked will be that the mine inspectors be elected on the non-partisan ticket and also that voting for this office be restricted to employees at the mine.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State has received a message, under date of Nov. 28, from the American Embassy at London, reading as follows:

"Foreign Office informs me that after Dec. 1, with certain exceptions, no persons will be allowed to proceed from the United Kingdom to Spain, Portugal, or South America, either direct by sea or via France, without first having obtained a permit."

"Applications must be made in person either in London or Liverpool and satisfactory evidence is required as to the object of the proposed journey."

"Employees of firms, or persons acting on behalf of firms, must produce certificates from employers regarding nature of business on which they are proceeding abroad. Travelers from abroad should be prepared for a delay of at least three days in England."

SPEAKER CLARK FOR LESS TALK IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaker Clark said Friday that if Congress wants to clean the legislative slate and go home March 4, he gladly would join in a movement to eliminate useless oratory by cutting down gallery space and abolishing the Congressional Record and to introduce voting machines.

"It isn't difficult to see that the galleries and the Record cause an awful waste of time and money," the Speaker declared, as he paused in a session's work can be done in 63 legislative days.

The Speaker also favors reducing the House from 435 to 300 members.

WAMPUM TREATY BELTS LINK PAST WITH PRESENT DAY

Crude Record of One of Penn's Treaties With Indians Restored by Patriotic Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The return to this country from England, and their preservation as a part of the earliest history of this country, of the two Penn wampum belts known to have formed an important part in the conclusion of early treaties with the Indians, was due to the untiring and patriotic efforts, it seems, of Harmon W. Hendricks, vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of this city.

Last July students of history and anthropology were surprised to find that Christie of London had sold two wampum belts that had belonged to William Penn. These belts, with other Penn relics, were the property of J. Merrick Head, Esq., who, in 1887, purchased the Penn estate, known as Pennsylvania Castle, at Portsmouth, England, with all its historic contents. The sale had not been advertised in this country, but no sooner had the account been read than Mr. Hendricks came forward and guaranteed to furnish all funds that might be needed to obtain the specimens and have them preserved in an American institution. Their purchase was finally arranged.

In describing the acquisition of the belts, George H. Pepper, an official of the museum, said: "The Penn belts have long been known in this country through the medium of the one presented to the Historical Society of Philadelphia. This belt was brought from England by Granville John Penn, Esq., and, in his letter to the Society dated March 21, 1857, he states that it is 'The belt of wampum presented by the Indian chiefs to the founder of Pennsylvania, at the great treaty which was held at Shackamaxon, in 1682, confirmatory of the treaty of friendship which was then concluded between them.' This was the year that Penn first saw the land that was to bear his name. The Pennsylvania archives state that the founder of Pennsylvania was born in London on Oct. 14, 1644, and was removed to Ireland in 1655, where his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, was the owner of extensive landed property. Although he (the son) became proprietor of the province (Pennsylvania) in 1681, it was not until the 27th of October, 1682, that he set foot upon the soil which was to perpetuate his name. His personal administration of the affairs of the province covered two periods, from October 24, 1682, to August 12, 1684, and from November, 1689, to November, 1701."

There exist records of speeches made by the Indians at treaty meetings many years afterward, in which they refer to these promises made of old by Penn; and the description of the promises closely resembles what Penn describes in his letter to the Society of Traders. The Indians said that they often assembled in the woods and spread out a blanket, on which they laid all the words of Penn, that they might go over them and refresh their memories. By this they meant that they laid on the blanket the belts of wampum, each of which represented a clause of the promises or treaty. Each belt had been originally given to an Indian with the clause that he was to remember; and it was in this way that they preserved what civilized nations preserve in documents."

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Paris papers are only permitted, now, 10 days after the occurrence, to publish details of the bombardment of Rheims, by which the Germans marked their defeat at Douaumont. The bombardment was reported, however, in the newspapers of the Marne district in the issues of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of October. On Wednesday, the 25th, the day after Douaumont fort was retaken by the French, more than 600 shells fell on Rheims. Fifteen shells per minute were counted during one part of the day. Many of the shells burst in the air, some among ruins, or in waste places. The 26th was relatively quiet, but on the Friday, after a preliminary bombardment lasting from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, German shells fell without stopping from 10 o'clock in the morning to the end of the afternoon. Over 1000 shells fell in the city on that day. In the afternoon of the 28th Rheims was again shelled for a short space of time.

MR. FULLER TO BE GUEST

EVERETT, Mass.—A reception and dinner to Congressman-Elect Alvan T. Fuller of Malden is to be given by the Democratic City Committee Monday evening in Whittier Hall. The affair is in the nature of a celebration of Mr. Fuller's victory as an independent candidate in the ninth district. Speakers scheduled for the occasion include former Governor David I. Walsh, John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Gen. Charles H. Cole, Matthew Hale, former Progressive party leader, Thomas J. Boynton and H. Heustis Newton, both of Everett.

PUBLICITY PARTY HELD

The first publicity party of the Grand Clan of Massachusetts, Order of Scottish Clans, was held in Convention Hall last evening. Immigration Inspector Frank S. Abercrombie gave an illustrated talk. Scotch songs were given and tableaux presented. A photoplay pictured the "Relief of Lucknow," by Colin Campbell and during the picture a chorus of 30 clansmen dressed in Highland costume sang.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY DO HONOR TO MR. BRYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Jennings Bryan made it known during his short stop in Washington Friday en route to Asheville, N. C., that he intends to be, in the future, a frequent visitor at the national Capitol. He explained that he is taking a deeper interest, if possible, in national and international affairs, and in order to be nearer to Washington was determined to build a house in Asheville. The former Secretary of State made it plain, however, that he will continue to maintain his legal residence at Lincoln, Neb. The new home is to be erected on the top of a mountain 500 feet above the city of Asheville, said Mr. Bryan, and he plans to call his estate "Mount Calm."

While here Mr. Bryan attended a luncheon given in his honor by Secretary Daniels, which Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and some of Mr. Bryan's former colleagues in the Cabinet, attended.

President Wilson has extended to Mr. Bryan an invitation to luncheon at the White House on next Wednesday afternoon. The invitation was regarded as significant because it was interpreted as foreshadowing President Wilson's acceptance of the invitation to attend a big political dinner arranged for next Wednesday evening in Mr. Bryan's honor. At this dinner, which is to be a five-dollar-a-plate dinner and not the dollar dinner which Mr. Bryan favored in other years, Mr. Bryan will lay before his friends his political plans for the next four years.

Mr. Bryan's friends in Washington hope to make every prominent Democrat in this country declare himself by his presence or his absence. To every Democratic member of the present Congress, Senator or Representative, an invitation has been sent at his Washington address. Democratic governors and governors-elect of states, members of the Cabinet and prominent Federal office-holders have also been asked.

SEATTLE AGENT STUDIES CITIES' SCHOOL SYSTEMS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis schools underwent recently a study by Mrs. J. A. Reed, who is beginning a nationwide survey of school systems for the Seattle (Wash.) Board of Education, says the Journal.

The object of this study is to discover methods various cities use in handling school problems. Special emphasis is laid on vocational guidance work. These methods adaptable to Seattle conditions will be incorporated in Mrs. Reed's report to the Seattle School Board upon completion of the investigation.

Mrs. Reed has just completed a three year study for the Seattle board which was directed toward meeting the actual needs of that city in vocational guidance work. Upon her report on that the board arranged for her study schools throughout the country to discover the best methods of carrying out the projects Seattle wants completed.

"Seattle has newboy teachers as the result of this survey," said Mrs. Reed. "The possibilities in this experiment have never been realized. Seattle has 1387 newboys among school pupils and recently conducted an inquiry as to the effect of the work."

The inquiry showed they received wonderful business training from this work. Their deals to get favorable location, how to judge locations, the buying and selling give them some knowledge of every angle of business. This knowledge we will use by having them give talks on their business experiences to other pupils."

HOTEL MAN SENTENCED

Thomas F. Kearns, former proprietor of the Mansion House in New Bedford, was sentenced to six months in the house of correction and fined \$200 in the Superior Court yesterday upon charges which included violations of the liquor law. Following the sentence the defendant made an attempt to attack an agent of the Watch and Ward Society, one of the witnesses against him. Later the police were called to disperse a crowd which had followed Secretary Chase and agents of the society to the railroad station.

JEWEL IS PRESENTED

On behalf of Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Leon M. Abbot, 33 degrees, puissant grand lieutenant-commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, conferred upon Thrice Potent Master Oscar Storier last night, a jewel of the thirty-third grade, in recognition of the honor given him at the recent session of the Supreme Council.

STATE OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Ernest H. Maling, second deputy in the office of the State Supervisor of Administration, has resigned to accept a position in Washington with the Institute for Government Research. He will leave Jan. 1.

CUNARD MANAGER RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Official announcement is made by the Cunard Steamship Company that the resignation of Charles P. Sumner, who has managed the business of the company in the United States many years, has been accepted, and that T. Ashley Spence, a partner in the firm of Finch, Edye & Co., steamship agents of this city, will succeed him on Jan. 1.

SUBWAY LINK TO THE DEWEY SQUARE STATION VIEWED

Official Inspection of New Section of Tunnel to Be Followed by Opening on Sunday

Official inspection of the latest completed addition to the Dorchester subway, from Washington Street to the South Station, was made this morning. Officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Boston Transit Commission, the Rapid Transit Commission and representatives of the city composed the party making the first formal trip. Tomorrow morning the new part of the subway is to be thrown open to the public and trains will run from Dewey Square, or South Station Under, to Harvard Square in Cambridge, in 10 minutes time.

The party of inspection found that everything was complete in the new link and ready for the use of the public tomorrow when the first train from Harvard Square is due to arrive at South Station Under at 6:04 a. m. The new station, South Station Under, is built in two levels somewhat after the fashion of Washington Street Under. The lower level is devoted to the tracks of the railway and the long passenger loading platforms such an important station will require.

On a level directly above the track, or lower level, is a long subsurface area in which are placed several change-making booths and the fare-taking boxes placed conveniently at the flights leading down to the train platforms below. This first underground level of South Station Under is a broad long thoroughfare in which many thousands of people can "be handled" during the early morning and the evening hours. This floor, directly under the surface, is connected by four broad, short stairways leading down from the streets above.

Two escalators connect the lower level with the surface. One extends from the eastbound platform to the sidewalk in Summer Street close to the main entrance to the South Station. The other escalator from the lower level will be used by passengers from Dorchester and South Boston when the Dorchester tunnel is in complete operation. It extends from the westbound platform to the Federal Street sidewalk on the opposite side of Dewey Square close to the junction of Summer, Federal and Purchase streets. Another escalator connects the surface with the middle level, or lobby, at the Atlantic Avenue side of the main entrance to the South Terminal Station.

This middle level, or broad lobby where the change boxes and the fare taking machines are installed, is reached from the surface by four stairways which lead from different points in Dewey Square. One of these flights is at the main entrance to the South Station in Summer Street extension. A second flight is directly across Summer Street extension and close to Atlantic Avenue. A third is an Atlantic Avenue near Summer Street and the fourth on Federal Street close to the junction with Atlantic Avenue. This arrangement of entrances and exits will make it unnecessary for pedestrians to cross the surface of Dewey Square when taking or leaving subway trains at South Station Under. The passageways leading down to the lobby from the street are made as inclined planes, or ramps, are made as inclined planes, or ramps, are made as inclined planes, or ramps.

The entire plan of the new station, its approaches and its two levels is one of simplicity. All entrances and exits are plainly marked and ample room is afforded for any but unprecedented crowds. Passengers who take the escalators from the first level come to the surface in Atlantic Avenue near the South Station's main entrance. Using a flight of steps from the lower level and a ramp will bring them to the surface at either Federal Street or the opposite corner of Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue.

The construction of the new station is modern throughout. The materials are concrete, metal and tile. White tile walls with blue trimming is the distinguishing color scheme.

The passenger, lower level platforms are 350 feet in length. This length accommodates five car trains of the long type now in use in that subway. When the Dorchester tunnel is completed there will be stations at Broadway, South Boston, and at Andrew Square, in Dorchester. The officials of the Boston Transit Commission indicate that the entire tunnel from the South Station to the Dorchester terminal may be complete and ready for operation in about one year from this time. The tunnel is built, paid for and owned by the city of Boston. The Boston Elevated Railway Company leases it from the city and pays an annual rental equal to 4 per cent of the cost of construction.

ENLARGED TOY SHOP third floor



Filene's

JUVENILE BOOK STORE—only good books—third floor



The Filene store is admirably suited to easy-and-quick gift choosing

THE Filene system of specialized shops adapts itself admirably to finding one's way around in the bustle of Christmas shopping, for instance:

GIFTS FOR MEN are grouped in one corner of the street floor and directly above, on the second.

GIFTS FOR BABIES are all on the third floor. (Toys and books, too.)

GIFTS FOR BOYS are grouped on the second.

GIFTS FOR MISSES AND GIRLS are grouped on the fourth.

ALL HOSIERY, GLOVES and NECKWEAR are together, and all small gifts for women are on the street floor.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS are women's outer clothes.

A system of express elevators (to every floor without stops) expedites matters still further.

Signs of Christmas

CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Beginning December 11, Christmas carols will be sung by the Filene choral club (members of the store organization), at 9:00 a. m. and 5 p. m., on the street floor balcony. The choralists will play Christmas music. From the 20th to the 23d of December a brass quartet will play.

PETER RABBITS are placed throughout the store as part of the Christmas scheme of decoration. We believe children will like them.

THE TOY SHOP has been enlarged. Bring the children early if you wish them to see all the toys and have choice from them all yourself. There will be a dozen or more demonstrations of various toys.

BOOK SHOP for children. You will be safe in buying books here, even if you cannot read them yourself. No books are sold except those that are approved by the National Congress of Mothers and other competent authorities. This is only part of the toy shop ethics, which include the refusal to sell toys that break easily.

THE LANTERNS used throughout the store are interesting in that they were copied from a very old English lantern. The outside decorations will be attractive.

EXCHANGES—merchandise bought for gifts may be exchanged any time up to January 6th.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

WORLD QUESTIONS TO BE FORUM TOPICS

International political questions will be discussed at a number of forum meetings in Greater Boston and adjacent towns tomorrow. For instance, Lajpat Rai, a leader of the nationalist movement in India, will speak on "Young India and its Aspirations" at a meeting in Lincoln Hall, Newton Highlands, at 4 p. m.

In the afternoon Mme. Aino Malmberg of Finland will discuss "Big Wars and Little Nations" at the town hall in Concord, and in the evening she will deal with the question of "The Russian Political Police" in the Harvard Church, Brookline. In the afternoon Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium will speak on "Belgium the Whirlpool and Belgium the Crossroad" in Pythian Hall, Brockton. The Union Park Forum will hear Dr. Abram Gideon on "The Significance of the Simplified Spelling Movement" in Memorial Hall, Melrose, Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma will speak on "Women and Destiny."

PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER

The annual reception and dinner of the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held on Monday evening at the Harvard Union, when the 30 new members who were last week elected to membership will be the principal guests. The date will be the anniversary of the founding of the Harvard branch of the society. Henry Osborne Taylor '78 will be the toastmaster and several graduate members will speak. Keys will be presented to the new members of the society and batons to the marshals who were last week elected.

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

Fire Commissioner Grady announced the appointment yesterday of two new captains and two new lieutenants in the Boston Fire Department. The new captains are Lieut. Charles A. Donohoe of ladder 13 and Lieut. Hamilton A. McClay of ladder 12. The new lieutenants are John H. Leary, engineer of engine 7, and Samuel A. Dwight of ladder 6. The promotion of Edward E. Williamson from assistant engineer to the rank of engineer was also announced. John J. Earl, who resigned in June to go with the Ninth Regiment to the Mexican border, was reinstated.

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

Cudahy Packing Company reports for the year ended Oct. 28: Sales (1916) \$133,960,986, (1915) \$116,162,156; net profits (1916) \$3,011,415, (1915) \$723,642.

Impossible for Us to Replace These Rugs at Prices Pertaining to this Discount Sale

Pray's Tenth Annual 25% Discount Sale ORIENTAL RUGS

Absolutely Unrivalled Opportunity to Procure the CHOICEST OFFERINGS OF THE FAR EAST at Prices Such as Will Not Be Seen Again in Many Years, if Ever.

Virtually Every Oriental Rug in Our Tremendous Stock is Included at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OFF REGULAR PRICES.

JUST ONE REASON—KEEPING FAITH. Our friends have been taught to look forward to this annual event, and we do not propose to disappoint them, although the values represented do not justify the discount in view of market conditions.

THE SAME WARRANTY applies to rugs in this sale as in our regular selling throughout the year—and that's a warranty as sound as government bond. There is not a fraction of risk involved in a Pray Sale transaction.

REAL HOLIDAY HELP—This event is likely to solve many gift problems. Remember, selling is not limited to large and very expensive rugs. It includes the smaller Oriental rugs, though they are almost impossible to procure in the wholesale markets today.

IMPORTANT—Rugs remaining in stock at the close of this sale will no longer be subject to price-discount, nor does the discount apply to any rugs sold prior to the opening of the sale.

NOTE—If you are building a residence and desire to take advantage of these prices we will hold rugs a reasonable time and invoice on delivery.

Remember, All Reductions are made from Regular Price Tags

JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO.

646 Washington Street, Opposite Boylston, Boston

Life & Loupauy, Inc.
Back Bay Jewelers
OUR NEW SHOW ROOMS 244 BOYLSTON STREET
Opposite Public Garden
Bar Pins in Platinum and Diamonds
ARTISTIC AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED BY NEW BOARD

Higher Ranks to Be Granted by
Selection by Fitness Instead of
Seniority Under New Law—
Four Rear Admirals Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The board of selection for promotion which has been appointed to convene in the Navy Department today for the purpose of selecting captains, commanders and lieutenant-commanders, of the line of the navy, for promotion to the respective grades of rear admiral, captain and commander, will be officially furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with the following data for its information and consideration:

(A) That the following vacancies in the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander now exist: In grade of rear admiral 4, in grade of captain 12, in grade of commander 25.

(B) That no vacancies will occur by operation from this date to Dec. 31, 1916, unless casualties should occur; if any casualties do occur before the board has submitted its report it will be promptly notified.

(C) That the number of vacancies which will occur by operation of law from Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917, will be as follows: In the grade of rear admiral, 2; in the grade of captain, 10; in the grade of commander, 12.

(D) Therefore, the board will select the following officers for promotion: Six captains for promotion to grade of rear admiral; 28 commanders for promotion to grade of captain; 75 lieutenant-commanders for promotion to grade of commander.

A list of officers of the line eligible for selection for promotion will be furnished the board. Each officer named in the list will have had the required four years' service in his present grade.

The official efficiency records of the eligible officers, covering service in present grades, have been assembled in the Bureau of Navigation and are ready for the board's inspection when called for; the official records, covering service of the same officers in previous grades, have been assembled in the judge advocate general's office, and are ready for the board's inspection when called for.

All communications that have been received from officers eligible for selection for promotion, inviting attention to matters of record in the department concerning themselves which they deem important in the act of August 29, 1916, will be furnished the board for consideration.

ARKANSAS VOTERS FAVOR MEASURES FOR TAX RAISE

Election Returns Show Desire for
Progressive Legislation Even
in Isolated Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A state official who has been considered the best election forecaster in the State, predicted that all of the acts and amendments submitted for adoption at the recent election would lose. The returns show that he predicted on the basis of an Arkansas vote, several years ago, except in the case of the local option amendment, and did not take into consideration a new element among the voters which first expressed itself last March. It was then they nominated for Governor a man who campaigned for bond issues, an increase in school taxes and other measures formerly shunned by office-seekers in the State.

The returns show that of the 160,000 votes cast on Act No. 2, initiated to replace state-wide prohibition with the Ohio local option law, more than 100,000 were cast against it. Amendment No. 12, which provides that the limit of school taxes districts may vote be increased from 7 to 12 mills, received 110,000 of the 165,000 votes cast. Amendment No. 13, initiated by the State Federation of Labor to make radical changes in the present initiative and referendum, was defeated by 20,000. Amendment No. 14, which would enable counties to levy the present 3-mill road tax for a period of 30 years instead of annually, and issue bonds for road work, failed to be adopted by less than 3,000 votes and received 15,000 more votes than were cast against it.

The vote on the school amendment was the most surprising of the election. It received a majority of the vote cast on it in all but two of the 75 counties in the state; Stone and Lincoln. Stone county has no interior railroads, no telegraph stations and cannot be reached by telephone. Lincoln county is owned chiefly by lumber interests and a few large planters. In Stone county the amendment lost by only 25 votes and in Lincoln county by 550. Many counties gave it majorities of from two to four to one and it carried in all but one of the so-called mountain counties. Baxter, one of the Ozark counties, gave 900 for and 303 against it.

While the vote against Act No. 2, the local option act, was far greater than even the prohibition leaders predicted or hoped for, the surprising feature is that the four counties only in which it carried are without any large towns and that all of the counties having large cities which were "wet" until the state-wide law became effective in January, went against it.

ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CANADIAN LAW ON DISPUTES

Proposed Amendment to Adam-
son Act Would Compel Invest-
igation of Differences

Canada's Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, passed in 1907 and designed to prevent strikes and lockouts in mines, railroads, street railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works, is receiving considerable attention in connection with President Wilson's proposed amendment to an existing Federal statute which provides for mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as that presented by the refusal of the railroads to meet the demands of the men for higher wages and a shorter working day, and which prompted Congress, virtually under duress, to enact the Adamson law. The President's proposal would add a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for shall fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

The Canadian act was conceived primarily to protect the people against a repetition of a fuel famine caused by a strike of coal miners. Under the provisions of this law, before a strike or lockout can take place or be ordered, the parties aggrieved must apply to the Government for a board of investigation, each party to elect a representative and these two a chairman, or, failing their agreement, the Government to appoint a chairman. This board is expected first to try conciliation, and, that failing a settlement, to proceed formally. Its findings, failing a settlement, become the official utterance through which public opinion is shaped. If the parties reject the finding they may strike or lock out. In other words, the act as now effective, falls short of compulsory arbitration. The investigation is compulsory, and the moral effect of the findings is supposed to weigh heavily against the party to the controversy which refused to be governed by them.

The nearest approach to such an enactment in the United States is the Erdman Act, which applies only to railway employees in actual train service. While the Canadian act provides for compulsory investigation, the Erdman Law cannot be invoked unless both parties join in the application. In the United States the Erdman Law seldom applies until a strike has begun. In Canada publicity takes place before the strike can begin. The Canadian act embraces all industries in the nature of public utilities.

YELLOWSTONE PARK CONVENTION CENTER

BUTTE, Mont.—That the Yellowstone National Park will soon become the convention center of the United States was the prediction made recently by Stephen T. Mather, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, says the Miner.

Several conventions have already been scheduled to meet there next year, stated Mr. Mather, who also expressed the opinion that the discontinuance of the double system of Government control of the park, through the substitution of civilian scouts for the soldiers, will prove of immense advantage to the nation's playground.

The elimination of horse-drawn vehicles in the park and the passing of private camping companies was foreshadowed in a statement by the assistant secretary who stated that motor transportation, under the sole management of one organization, was absolutely assured in the very near future.

He said that while each of the transportation companies now operating in the park would probably be permitted to continue their business, it would be through one company and no competition would be permitted. Mr. Mather announced that Chester A. Lindsey had been appointed park superintendent vice Col. L. M. Brett, transferred to the Mexican border.

CHARITY WORK REFORM STATED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plan by which thousands of dollars wasted on duplication of work and records by charitable organizations may be saved has been put before every society in the city by the bureau of social research of the Seybert Institution, says the North American. If all the agencies now operating accept it, a bureau of statistical research will be formed and efficiency tests will be applied. Recommendations for changes of method, based on the result of these tests, then will be made.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTE RECOUNT

CONCORD, N. H.—The Governor and Council have issued a formal declaration of the election of New Hampshire Democratic candidates for presidential electors, after an official canvass of the presidential vote. A recount of the vote under the direction of the Secretary of State, which was petitioned by Republican candidates, is scheduled to begin Monday, Dec. 4. The official returns gave President Wilson a plurality of 56, the vote being: Wilson, 43,779; Hughes, 43,723.

WRITERS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

The members of the Writers Equal Suffrage League have been invited to meet next Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 at the home of Miss Louise R. Stanwood, 68 Amory Street, Brookline.

NO-LICENSE IN BOSTON, HOPE OF ANTI-SALOONISTS

Temperance Forces See Chance
of Overturning This Year the
Small Majority of 1915 in
Favor of License

Saloon and anti-saloon forces in Boston are lining up for what is expected to be the closest contest the city has ever witnessed to make the city "dry." Annually at the city election the voters pass upon the licensed-saloon question, and for 10 years they have been registering a smaller "yes" majority. At the 1915 election the "wet" majority fell to 14,238 from 21,505 at the preceding election. At the coming election, Dec. 19, the anti-liquor organizations hope to swing Boston into the dry column, where so many cities of the Commonwealth have already preceded it.

The brewers and liquor dealers, realizing that a combination of circumstances, including the tremendous gain for prohibition at the recent national election, is aiding the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in its present campaign to oust the saloon from Boston, have started a systematic campaign to raise a bigger fund than ever before for use in publicity work. Circular letters setting forth the claims of possible loss of revenue, under a "dry" regime are being sent to tradesmen who are more or less affiliated with the liquor traffic. In addition to the direct appeal for campaign contributions made to the traffic itself.

How the license majority in Boston has decreased during the past decade is shown in a table of the voting at elections when the larger totals were cast on the license question, compiled by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, as follows:

	License	No-License	License
	Vote	Vote	Majority
1905.....	55,045	26,432	28,613
1910.....	54,094	26,872	27,222
1914.....	48,344	26,839	21,505
1915.....	46,115	31,877	14,238

The Anti-Saloon League officials are calling attention to the fact that on the basis of last year's license majority a change of 7120 votes from "yes" to "no" will make Boston dry. The object of the league is to win a substantial "no" majority by changing not 7120 votes only, but rather 10,000 or more. Street rallies for no-license will start next week and it is planned to wage a vigorous campaign against the saloon until Dec. 19, the day of the Boston city election.

Campaigning by the anti-saloonists is to be centered this year, as last, in the Charlestown, East Boston, South End, South Boston and Roxbury districts. These are the sections of the city where saloons are numerous and where according to the 1915 experience, the speeches outlining the evils of the saloon produced the most effect at the ballot box. The districts with fewer saloons, as the Back Bay, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Brighton and Hyde Park, are to be left largely to the temperance influences of the churches and of the general publicity in favor of no-license given by the newspapers.

The districts with a limited number of saloons are expected by the Anti-Saloon League officials to make a better showing than they did last year, when, despite the most vigorous anti-liquor campaign the city had had for years, these districts failed to compare with the saloon areas, in cutting down their respective wet majorities of previous years.

How the saloon-ridden districts responded last year to the no-license appeals, as compared with the drier districts, is shown in the following table of license majorities:

	<u>21,505</u>	<u>14,238</u>	<u>7,267</u>
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*No-license majority. †Loss for no-license.

The Anti-Saloon League officials believe that the hundreds of converts in the Charlestown, South End, South Boston and Roxbury districts are for the "most part permanent no-license voters. Another gain like that of last year plus a corresponding showing in the other districts will suffice to make the city "dry."

Regarding the opposition, Superintendent Arthur J. Davis of the league said that the liquor traffic has organized an association of business men among those affiliated with the traffic. This organization is circulating all these persons who are urged to oppose the no-license movement through their employees and through business men from whom they purchase raw materials or supplies.

"The circular letters prepared by liquor dealers," said Superintendent Davis, "state that the loss of the license fees might result in curtailing the appropriations for police, fire, public works and school purposes. They contain, furthermore, the usual claim

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Our engraving department collects an inspection of the latest concepts.

DAMON'S The Stationery
Fenbenton [7] Square



ANCIENT RUGS OF CHINA

The wonderful colorings and fascinating symbolic designs of Chinese Rugs give them a decorative value beyond belief.

A large shipment just received presents unusual opportunities for selection in convenient carpet sizes and at moderate prices.

The illustration but poorly portrays a beautiful specimen in rare old blues, mandarin gold and delicate peach tints, interwoven with ancient symbols of the Celestial Empire.

Exhibited under ideal conditions in Paine's spacious Oriental Rug Shop, on the second floor, now recognized as one of the largest in the United States.



Paine Furniture Company

81 years in the manufacture and distribution of worthwhile furniture
BOSTON

of an increased tax rate, under a no-license policy.

"However, we feel that the people won't be fooled by these arguments. It is coming to be realized more each day that the liquor policy is a costly one for the community and that the cost of its continuance is the biggest financial burden the people have to bear."

No-License Mass Meeting

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Plans were made for the mass meeting to be held Sunday and organization was effected for the work of getting out voters on election day, Dec. 5, at a largely attended meeting of the Citizens No-License League at the Y. M. C. A. Building last night.

It was decided to have but one mass meeting Sunday, directly under the auspices of the league. This will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Colonial Theater, for men only.

Wayne B. Wheeler of Washington, D. C., will speak.

Mr. Wheeler will also speak at a meeting for men and women, both at the First Methodist Church Sunday evening, having accepted an invitation to address the audience at the evening church service.

FORD HALL MEETING

The Ford Hall meeting tomorrow night will be addressed by the Rev. Edward F. Sanderson of New York, recently appointed head of the Peoples Institute and the presiding officer at the Cooper Union meetings. His subject will be, "Something to Tie To." At the first meeting of the Italian Forum tomorrow afternoon George W. Coleman will speak in English on "The Forum; Its Aims and Methods," and Arthur Meunier, a silk weaver, of West Hoboken, N. J., will talk in Italian on "Why the Workingman Loves Verdi."

FAITH MASONIC LODGE

Officers of Faith Masonic Lodge of Charlestown were installed last night as follows: Theodore H. Tufts, W. M.; Ralph C. Small, S. W.; George T. Stoddard, J. W.; Edward A. Ladd (P. M.), T.; Walter A. Ladd (P. M.), S.; Rev. Dr. Ransom A. Greene, C.; Herbert P. Nickerson, M.; James A. Woods, S. D.; Frank H. Wilkins, J. D.; Clarence H. Stone, S. S.; Ransom A. Greene Jr., J. S.; L. C. Torrens, I. S.; J. Herbert Thompson, organist; Albert E. Dudley (P. M.), tyler.

MT. OLIVET MASONIC LODGE

Mt. Olivet Masonic Lodge of Cambridge installed these officers last night: Irving R. Heath, W. M.; Frederick R. Foster, S. W.; Arthur S. Morey, J. W.; Frederick B. Furbish, M.; John L. Jones (P. M.), S.; Dr. Roger S. York, C.; Otis B. Oakman (P. M.), M.; Robert J. Fawcett, S. D.; Isaac Bradford, J. D.; William H. Switzer, S. S.; Howard F. Peak Jr., J. S.; Charles L. Hamilton, I. S.; Frank S. Adams, organist; Fred L. Churchill, tyler.

ALL NEXT WEEK
December 2-9

Do Your HOLIDAY Shopping Then!

It is
*America's Electrical
Week*

And it offers many unusual opportunities for especially attractive worth-while Gift selections.

IN OUR INTERESTING STUDIOS

No place could be more convenient or more comfortable for Holiday Shopping.

Nothing could be more pleasingly appropriate as Gifts than the practical articles we have to offer at this time:—

Electric Lighting Fixtures and Sets
Beautiful Portable Lamps
Electrical Household Conveniences
A fascinating host of things Electrical
The height of artistic beauty and utility

VALUES ARE TRULY REMARKABLE



Pettingell-Andrews Co.

Pearl Street corner of Atlantic Avenue
BOSTON

Only 3 minutes from South Station

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRADE TO BE AIDED

Terminal League Formed to Encourage Utilization of Mighty Stream as for Freight Traffic Revival

CLEVELAND, O.—The Mississippi River has been enjoying a vacation for some decades, says the Plain Dealer. Now all the river towns, from St. Paul to New Orleans, are out to put the mighty stream back to work again, along with all its major tributaries, and incidentally to reap a few benefits in the way of business and shipping by the process. They have formed a league for the purpose and they are attacking the problem in a way that looks as though they meant business. Their engineers have already submitted the first set of plans and reports.

The story of the Mississippi system has been one of tremendous ups and downs. Taking the real Mississippi, which is the Mississippi-Missouri, it is the longest river in the world. Its big tributaries, such as the upper Mississippi and the Ohio, seem to have been laid out on the plan of a trunk line communication, along with the parent stream they include more than 15,000 miles of navigable waterway. They drain 1,250,000 square miles of the richest and busiest country in the world.

Once they were the supreme routes of travel in all the central United States, and some of the most colorful and picturesque dramas of American life and history were played out along their traffic-laden waters. Then came the Civil War and the building of railroads in the succeeding decades, and the rivers were practically run out of business. They continued to flow, but freights deserted them.

The present campaign has for its object the rehabilitation of the river system as an artery of traffic. Of course, the mighty streams can never rise to the relative importance that they held before the days of railroad development, but the population and production of the territory they drain has increased so enormously in the same years that they ought to be busier than they ever were in the days when they formed almost the sole means of transport.

After a study of the problem, engineers have decided that the main thing needed is a system of modern river terminals; an adequate terminal at every river town, large or small. The Mississippi Terminal League has been formed to see about terminals. The plan is to have the terminal a municipal structure, each city and town building and maintaining its own.

The question of freight handling is coming in for a great deal of study, for it is only by cheap and expeditious handling of freight that the river can compete with the railroads.

The old-time method of loading and unloading river cargo boats with a gang of singing Negro roustabouts was undeniably picturesque and equally ineffective. Machinery is playing the bigger part, and the essential feature of the new terminal plans is the complete replacing of human labor by machines. Steam cranes and elevator systems will do all the work in every city of any size if the plans of the league are carried out.

Nowadays the river traffic is beginning to show a few signs of coming back on its own account, even without municipal stimulation. The old boat lines here, some of them with historic names running back over half a century, report increased business, and one big new line has just been started, a feature of which is the steel barge idea.

Much is hoped for from these steel barges. They may prove the prize cargo carriers of the future river trade.

PROHIBITION EFFECT IN MANITOBA

TORONTO, Ont.—Thousands who voted against prohibition in Manitoba are now in favor of it, the improvement in conditions is so remarkable, said the Rev. A. E. Smith, president of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, who has been attending the Dominion Alliance meeting in Toronto. He said the whole social life of the community has been toned up by the suppression of liquor.

"The commission house is our only trouble. They book orders for liquor and ship it out of the Province to ship it back again. The commission house is the only essential opponent to the law today. We hope, however, that the Government will deal with this at the next session." Mr. Smith said that there was not a twentieth of the liquor handled in Manitoba at present as there was under the old system of license. "Where it was being shipped in carloads, it is now only coming in express packages."

UNION STATION PLANNED
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A dispatch to the Public Ledger from Atlantic City, N. J., says a movement to procure for Atlantic City a modern Union Station to be used jointly by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, in conjunction with plans for the transformation of the old "Bowery" district on the downtown Boardwalk has been started.

SUFFRAGE FUND GROWS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A dispatch to the Public Ledger from Williamsport says a record for raising campaign funds was made by the Pennsylvania suffragists in their State convention when in 15 minutes nearly \$80,000 was pledged toward Pennsylvania's share of the \$1,000,000 fund of the national organization.

CAMBRIDGE TO ELECT SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Big No-License Majority Also to Be Sought in the University City Election

Election of two members to the Cambridge School Committee and the vote on no-license are interesting a large number of people in the regular city election of Cambridge next Tuesday. The Cambridge Public School Association has nominated for the School Committee two candidates, Mrs. Ferdinand W. Reed and Thomas F. Murphy. They are named to take the places of Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman and Prof. Jeremiah D. Ford, who have declined reelection and have been selected, the association announces, with special reference to their ability to continue the good work of the present committee.

Mrs. Reed is a native of Cambridge and her children attend the public schools. Her husband is principal of the Brown and Nichols School. She is interested in the extended use of school buildings and was an active worker in last year's campaign to reorganize the School Committee. Mr. Murphy taught in the Cambridge evening schools for 12 years. He was principal of the Shepard Evening School for six years. He also is a native of Cambridge, was educated in its public schools, at Harvard College and the Boston University Law School. He is now practicing law in Boston and Cambridge. When in college he played on the Harvard baseball team and is interested in school athletics.

Cambridge is now closing the third decade of no-license and efforts are being made to bring out this year the greatest majority for no-license election the city has ever reached. No-license advocates point to the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education which shows 40 per cent more pupils in the high schools of no-license cities than in license cities, and to the report of the Board of Labor and Statistics which shows 48 per cent of pauperism and 84 per cent of crime in the State to be due to liquor.

Arthur S. Browne is chairman of the Citizens No-License Committee. Elphram Spaulding is its secretary and Forrest C. Rivinius is its treasurer.

FIVE ALFALFA CROPS ON KANSAS IRRIGATED LANDS

TOPEKA, Kan.—To prove that irrigation can be made profitable in Western Kansas, J. W. Lough, a member of the State Irrigation Board, in an interview in the Topeka Daily Capital, tells his experience in producing, on this reclaimed land, five crops of alfalfa in one season, totaling upwards of eight tons to the acre, at a cost per acre of \$15. The alfalfa brought \$12 a ton in the market. Mr. Keogh, with his family, runs a 6000 acre ranch. At present he is going into irrigation extensively and is just completing a \$50,000 central power plant on the home ranch, which will cover 320 acres with water inside of 24 hours.

"Land ordinarily worth from \$10 to \$40 an acre in Scott County is worth from \$100 to \$150 an acre with water on it," said Mr. Lough. "A well, which would irrigate 320 acres, could be constructed at a cost of \$3500. Water can be found at a depth of from 100 to 130 feet. In the new irrigation system I am putting in I will have eight wells, each of which will be able to throw 3500 gallons a minute."

Mr. Lough kept an accurate record of the cost of irrigation and the profits from it, figuring in even the minutest details of operation. On a 160-acre patch of alfalfa, which he irrigated with a 1500-gallon-a-minute well, he got 8.2 tons in five cuttings. This he placed in the stack at a total cost of \$15 the acre. Hay was worth at that time \$12 a ton.

"And it was perfect pay, too," he said. "I used to go out to the field and offer anybody \$1 a weed for every one he found in my field. The alfalfa grew so luxuriantly that weeds were choked out."

AUTO DRIVER'S CASE CONTINUED

At the request of the Metropolitan Police for more time for investigation, Judge Murray, in the Municipal Court today, granted a continuation of the case of Stafford L. Brown of 6 Summer Street, Newton Center, on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, until next Tuesday. Brown was held under a \$500 cash bond, which was furnished by his father. The arrest was made late last night when an automobile, containing five students, ran over the railing into the Charles River Basin at the foot of Berkeley Street. Brown and one companion, Edwin J. Collins of 3 Lexington Street, Waltham, were both arrested on charges of drunkenness and operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The charges of drunkenness were placed on file and Collins was released when it was learned that he was not driving the car.

AEROPLANE ACCEPTED

Official acceptance of the aeroplane informally given to the aeronautical division of the Massachusetts Naval Militia last fall by Eben S. Draper, son of former Governor Draper, is made this afternoon by Adjutant-General Pearson for the State of Massachusetts at Crocker Park, Marblehead. This is the second machine presented to the Naval Militia recently. The former was given by the Aero Club of New England last month.

NATION-WIDE FOOD INQUIRY SOON TO BEGIN

(Continued from page one)

A. Adler of Boston, Harvard Law School '98, as his assistant. Mr. Adler is considered well informed on the legal aspects of restraint of trade, both under the Sherman Act and the common law. Two of his articles, "Business Jurisprudence" and "Labor, Capital and Business," have recently appeared in the Harvard Law Review.

Leo A. Rogers, who has been a special assistant to Mr. Anderson, in the investigation of the coal situation in Boston, will serve in a similar capacity in the investigation of food prices. For more than 25 years George W. Anderson has been prominent in the political, business and legal life of Boston. He is a native of Acworth, N. H., and after completing his preparatory course at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., he entered Williams College from which he graduated at the head of his class in 1886. He received the degree of L. L. B., summa cum laude, from the Boston University Law School in 1890, and was admitted to the bar in the same year.

He first appeared as a public investigator in the inquiry into the rates of the Bay State Gas Company, which then controlled the gas business in Boston, in 1893. At the conclusion of this case, Mayor Quincy of Boston appointed him investigating attorney in the inquiry into the city's printing business. He served on the Boston School Committee from 1895 to 1900, and while he was more or less active in city and State politics it was not until 1911 that he again sought public office.

Mr. Anderson was defeated as the Democratic candidate for attorney-general in 1911 and in 1912 by James W. Swift, Republican. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission, and conducted the greater part of the investigation into certain legislative expenses of the New Haven Railroad for that body.

He was appointed United States district attorney on Nov. 1, 1914, and during his term of office he has been particularly active in enforcing the provisions of the Sherman Act, notably in obtaining the conviction of potato dealers in Maine, Massachusetts and New York for violations of the antitrust act.

Manipulation Protest

Dorchester Citizens Take Action on the High Prices of Food

Resolutions calling on Massachusetts congressmen and legislators to support legislation against manipulation of the prices of food were adopted at a mass meeting of Dorchester citizens, held in the William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, Dorchester, last night. The meeting was called by the Dorchester Club, Mt. Vernon Associates, and Andrew Square Associates as a protest against high prices.

Congressman Gallivan, who was unable to be present, sent a letter in which he announced his purpose to support an embargo act in Congress, but this announcement apparently failed to meet a response at the meeting. Congressman Tague, who followed the reading of the letter, expressed his doubt as to the constitutionality of an embargo act and declared in favor of Government regulation of cold storage warehouses and public ownership of coal mines. The resolutions which were adopted at the close of the speaking follow:

"Whereas, We feel that the present manipulation of food-stuffs is due to the lax regulation of laws relating to cold storage of these goods,

"Resolved, that we, citizens of Dorchester here-assembled, place our approval upon any measures relating to the more stringent regulation of these matters, and wish to instruct our congressmen and legislators to support such kindred measures."

Legislation that would prohibit the holding of eggs in cold storage more than three months is urged by Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the Boston Housekeepers League, who states that until the enactment of such legislation a boycott on eggs is the only effective weapon that the consumer has at present against the high price of eggs.

Fresh eggs showed a decline of about 5 cents yesterday, and while the wholesale price of storage eggs showed a slight decline the retail price remained almost stationary. Dealers assert that the boycott is not responsible for the decline on the ground that consumption has decreased as the price advanced and large receipts have reached Boston with the result of a normal increased supply and decreased demand.

That the boycott may be an effective weapon as a means of lowering prices is the opinion of a dealer who has been doing business in Faneuil Hall market for more than 30 years. According to this dealer, the reported boycott against turkeys before Thanksgiving was effective to a certain extent, but in its operation it was the commission merchant and the packer rather than the retail dealer who was affected.

This dealer believes that the cold storage system, originally heralded as a method to enable the consumer to secure products the year round at a reasonable price, has developed into an instrument for speculation at the expense of the public. He states that he has always opposed cold storage, because it opens an opportunity for grave abuses and affords the basis for speculation.

The high price of the western turkeys he attributes to the large packets and commission merchants, who in their desire to control the turkey market went to the farmers of the West and began outbidding each other until turkeys were purchased at as high as 32 cents on the foot. The result of this initial purchase price

has been the demand for a retail price which the consumers have in part refused to pay.

This dealer asserts that more high-grade turkeys have gone into cold storage for the Christmas trade after Thanksgiving this year than ever. Good prices were offered for many turkeys at wholesale which were refused by the commission merchants before Thanksgiving because the word had been passed along for a higher price. He predicts a lower price for turkeys at Christmas as the result of the reduced sales at Thanksgiving.

Cleveland Milk Advance

Distributors After Conference Raise Price to Ten Cents

CLEVELAND, O.—Milk consumers of Cleveland are to be charged 10 cents a quart for milk. That fact was decided upon as the result of a two-day conference between the heads of the big milk distributing agencies of the city, and the members of the Northern Ohio Milk Producers Association, brought about by the members of the agricultural development committee on the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In view of the established facts relating to the short corn crops last season, the increased prices in dairy foods and of farm labor, the members of the agricultural development committee decided that if the dairy industry of northern Ohio was to be maintained at all, the advance to 10 cents a quart was justified, but that in their opinion the producer should have 75 per cent of the advance and the distributor 25 per cent. To this the dealers demurred, offering a fifty-fifty division with the dairymen.

This arrangement the Chamber of Commerce committee refused to countenance and while urging an agreement, withdrew from the field. By an arrangement between Cleveland milk dealers and the northern Ohio Milk Producers Association, which went into effect Oct. 1, the dealers agreed to pay the producers 21 cents a gallon for October and November, an increase of 4 cents a gallon on the prices obtaining for the corresponding months of 1915.

Today eggs are retailing in Cleveland at 65 cents a dozen and Elgin creamery butter at 35 cents, so that for a dollar bill one can get a dozen eggs and a pound of butter.

Storage Investigation

Pennsylvania Inquiry Into Interstate Egg Shifting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—State food inspectors working in friendly, but not official connection with inspectors of neighboring states, have begun an inquiry into cold storage conditions here. The investigation is aimed at securing details to show to what an extent cold storage warehouses violate the spirit of various state laws limiting the length of time eggs and other foodstuffs may remain in cold storage.

Under the Pennsylvania law, all eggs in cold storage since April must have been placed upon the market yesterday, or else be sent out of the State. Food inspectors in other states are asserting that there exists a trade among cold storage warehouses by means of which food that must be sent out of one State at the expiration of the cold storage limit is taken into cold storage warehouses in other states.

In this manner, eggs, for instance may be kept in cold storage eight months or more, although State laws require that they must be removed from cold storage within six to nine months.

In the opinion of some of the inspectors, a big shift in the storage of eggs is likely to take place within the next 24 hours and they are striving to get details upon which amendments may be drafted to various State laws to prevent this re-storage of goods.

Short Weight Alleged

Public Weigher and Coal Men Summoned in Leominster

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Commissioner of Weights and Measures Thure Hanson, Worcester, came to Leominster Friday with Inspector Walter L. Gleason, Holden, of his department, and after consultation with Sealer of Weights and Measures John P. Mulqueeny, warrants were issued calling for the appearance of two coal dealers and one weigher in District Court, Monday, to explain conditions relative to the delivery of coal, alleged found to be incorrect in weight. Inspector Walter L. Gleason is the nominal complainant.

The parties who were asked to appear are A. L. Parkman, coal dealer, 24 School Street; the Hadley Coal Company, including Postmaster James H. Walsh, president, and Martin N. Hadley, secretary and treasurer.

Long 41-SUMMER-ST.

Mail Orders Filled

Price includes chain.

Mail Orders Filled

DIAMOND JEWELRY

10K \$5 14K \$10 14K \$15 14K \$25

All solid gold with genuine cut diamond and pearl

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Holiday Offerings

In every department are gathered useful and beautiful things especially acceptable for Christmas gifts.

LEATHER GOODS FRENCH JEWELRY
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BAGS of Every Description
SILK HOSIERY GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS NECKWEAR MOTOR SCARFS
WOMEN'S SWEATERS OF ALL KINDS
FULL COLLECTION OF SMALL ARTICLES RANGING IN PRICE FROM 65c TO \$5.00

TOYS GAMES DOLLS

Department Conveniently Located on First Floor

We have been very successful this season in securing a Large Number of Single Pieces and Unusual Things in Articles That Children Thoroughly Enjoy

FURS FOR CHRISTMAS

Neckpieces and Muffs at Moderate Prices

Also Beautiful Things in Luxurious Furs
Coats in All Fashionable Furs, both Plain and Trimmed

BOYLSTON STREET AND PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

SMITH-LEVER ACT AIDS EXTENSION WORK IN STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal and State system of cooperative agricultural extension work inaugurated by the Smith-Lever Act is now operating in all the states, and the results of the activities are steadily increasing in value, according to the first annual report of the director of the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which was formed primarily to administer the act. Much progress has been made, the report states, in setting general lines of work in the new field and in shaping the methods of cooperation. Headquarters and agents for carrying on the extension activities have been located in more than 1200 counties and have received the cooperation not only of the states, but of the counties, local organizations, and individuals.

The report directs attention to the unprecedented increase in the number of secondary schools giving agricultural courses, and estimates the number of students enrolled in such courses at more than 90,000. In connection with this school work the use of land for instructional purposes has greatly increased and many of the schools have introduced the home-project method as a practical feature of agricultural instruction.

As a result of investigations by the

Office of Home Economics of the Service, it was demonstrated that the grain sorghums, such as kafir corn and milo maize, which are being produced in rapidly increasing volume in the Southwest, are, from a standpoint of digestibility and flavor, useful additions to the diet. Kaoliang was found to be the least desirable of the grain sorghums for culinary purposes. The office devised an emergency ration for the War Department which was adopted for use in the army. Miscellaneous investigations were made on food, clothing, household equipment, and household labor.

NINE-FOOT COAL VEIN STRUCK NEAR TOPEKA

TOPEKA, Kan.—Another nine-foot vein of coal has been penetrated by the drill at the J. F. William Renker well on the J. W. Flickinger farm, 12 miles southwest of Topeka, says the Capital. This second heavy vein is 50 feet below one which is seven to nine feet in thickness. The first vein was found 1650 feet below the surface. The deeper vein apparently is of coal of a very excellent quality, superior to that in the first vein. There were indications that the first vein is "slaty." The second vein shows no slate and is extremely hard. Although no test was made of it, it was broken in fine pieces by the drill, it is believed it is what is known as semi-anthracite, superior to ordinary bituminous coal.

Just the Right Gift For Any Friend—

—You'll find it here.
You can choose it so easily, too.

Little luxuries that women welcome—substantial gifts that men most like—they're in such variety that your gift problem becomes no problem at all.

As this is a leather specialty shop, we have no end of attractive things in leather. For Gloves, it's the first place you should think of.

Our Gift Book makes it easy for out-of-town folks to shop here. Send for it.

The London
Harness Co.

176 Devonshire Street and 27 Federal Street

Between Milk and Franklin

BOSTON

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

a Rumanian division, to which our cavalry gave way, was unable to halt our progress.

The Danube army has forced its way by fighting across the Niaslov lowlands and is approaching the course of the Argoshe in the direction of Bucharest.

The Rumanians, besides enormous casualties, yesterday lost more than 2500 men in prisoners and 21 cannon, among which were three mortars. The captures reported yesterday are not included in these figures.

In the Dobruja the massed attack broke down under the defensive fire. British armored cars were unable to avert a failure. Two of them were destroyed in front of our barricades.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Saturday)—The Rumanian statement tells of lively fighting from the western frontier of Moldavia to the Buzeu Valley.

In the Golesti sector, six kilometers south of Pitesti, very violent engagements have taken place, and also in the Glacacian Valley and on the Niaslov to Komana. Our troops captured several hundred prisoners, 10 machine guns and some other war material.

After infantry actions we evacuated Kimpulung and are retiring in the Dumbovitz Valley, where, before, we had been violently attacked.

Southern front: In Dobruja we have made a violent attack along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office last evening issued the following communication:

During the day there was heavy enemy shelling on our front in the neighborhood of Guedecourt and on both sides of the Ancre, to which our artillery replied. In the other areas there was considerable trench mortar activity by both sides.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French war office reports:

There was moderate fire by artillery and trench engines today. Otherwise there is no important event to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—An official statement announces the repulse of German attacks on the River Stokhod in Volhynia and north of the railway from Tarnopol to Zloczow in Galicia.

In the wooded Carpathians the battle still continues for the ultimate possession of the height which was captured by us yesterday. After repeated enemy attacks our detachments had to withdraw from Rukada Height, 11 versts southwest of Varkara.

South of Kirilbaba fighting is taking place along the whole Rumanian frontier. Our opponents are meeting our advance with violent firing and counterattacks. In spite of this we succeeded in this region in occupying a whole range of heights.

In Transylvania in the Oltuz Valley the Rumanians continue to press the Austro-Germans. In the Buzeu Valley Rumanian troops have occupied a ridge of heights east and south of the village of Krasna. In the Izerbura-taresht section we encountered strong enemy cavalry.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—An official communiqué reports increased artillery activity on the whole front, particularly on the Carso and in the Adige and Astico valleys. Austrian aeroplanes bombed Grigno, in the Sugana Valley, and Italian squadrons bombed Volano Station, north of Rovereto, and Rifembegga Station in the Branzza Valley.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—An official communiqué says the Danube army is advancing southwest of Bucharest against the lower Argoshe. Southeast of Pitesti and south and east of Kimpulung, the Central Powers broke the Rumanian resistance, capturing many thousands of men on Thursday and much arms and munitions.

On Archduke Joseph's front the Russians continue their efforts to repulse the troops of Generals Arz and Koevess.

The battle front has been extended southward as the Rumanians have joined in the attack in frontier mountains east of Kizdi Vasarehly. The battle was again very fierce and at numerous points the defenders counterattacked. On Thursday, the Austrians gained further successes. On the Zlota Lipa, the Turks repulsed Russian counterattacks and pursued the enemy troops into their trenches.

INDIGENT TO HELP SUPPORT CHARITIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All the bread, shoes and carpets needed by the city institutions under the Department of Charities will be made at the Holmesburg Home for the Indigent after Dec. 1, says the North American. This constructive plan, which will not only save the city thousands of dollars, but give occupation to the 900 dependents at Holmesburg, has just been worked out by Superintendent William G. McAllister. A bakery, equipped with ovens that have a daily capacity of 16,000 two-pound loaves, will be used.

ALLIES CANCEL THE SHORT-TERM WAR NOTE SALE

(Continued from page one)

situation; inasmuch as these steadily maturing obligations of the foreign governments would have tended to prevent heavy drafts of gold from this market."

Henry P. Davison and Thomas W. Lamont met reporters when the statement was given out, but parried most of the questions put to them, either on the ground that they could not tell what would be done in the future, or that they were not qualified to interpret the attitude which had been taken by the Reserve Board. They took the failure of the new financing scheme with good grace, saying that the foreign governments which the firm represents had only tried to meet the ideas of American bankers as to the best method for settling the heavy obligations incurred here, and that they had been quick to meet the views of the Washington authorities as soon as they learned them.

Wall Street was chiefly concerned with the probable effect of the cancellation of the proposed new issue on future war purchases, and with the alternative means of financing that may now be adopted. On the first point it was said that time only would show whether or not export business had been hurt by the board's action. It was explained that the United States offers the natural market for many of the things needed by the Allies, and that it would hold its trade if the problem of exchange could be worked out satisfactorily. It is possible to get almost everything now being shipped from these shores from other countries, but not immediately, and a transfer of future business to South America, India and Australia might mean prolongation of the struggle, it was said.

As to future methods of providing funds here, bankers asserted that it had never been a question of the wealth or ability of the buyers to pay, but as to the ways of getting funds over here. Great Britain holds hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of mobilized securities, among them a great amount of American issues. It was said that some of these might be sold in this market, or that the securities might be used as a basis for further collateral credits. Furthermore, Great Britain holds now a reserve of gold amounting to several hundred million dollars at Ottawa, and this fund is being steadily increased. This gold can be laid down in New York on 24 hours' notice.

Financial Aid From Japan

United Kingdom Usually Lender—Nippon to Return Compliment

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The announcement of the Japanese loan to England has roused considerable interest. Heretofore London has always been lender and Japan a borrower. Now the latter returns the compliment, the loan being made without collateral and purely for the purpose of providing dollars for the British Government in New York, where Japan is said to have substantial amounts to her credit.

The forthcoming loan differs from one in July, for which the Japanese Government was solely responsible, as the new loan will be sponsored by the Japanese public through a syndicate of 18 banks, headed by the Yokohama Specie Bank, formed under the auspices of the Japanese Government.

An installment of 30,000,000 yen becomes payable Dec. 15 and 70,000,000 yen Jan. 15, services of the loan being effected at Yokohama Specie Bank in Japan without deduction of any British taxes.

Japan Lends to Great Britain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan—It is announced that the governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Kingo Mori, financial commissioner of the Japanese Government in London, have concluded arrangement for the public issue in Japan of British Government exchequer bonds to amount of 100,000,000 yen.

TELEPHONE HEARING

Delegations of independent manufacturers of telephone equipment have notified the Public Service Commission that they will be present at the hearing on Dec. 13, when the dealings of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company with the Western Electric Company, so far as they have to do with rates is concerned, is to be the topic.

DISMISSAL OF BILL AGAINST ADAMSON LAW IS SOUGHT

Through United States District Attorney George W. Anderson the Federal Government today filed a motion in the United States District Court seeking the dismissal of the bill in equity, entered in that court by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to restrain the enforcement of the provisions of the Adamson Eight-Hour Act by the Government.

In its motion for dismissal the Government maintains that the bill in equity seeks to enjoin the enforcement of a criminal statute and does not set forth facts sufficient to show that prevention of prosecution is essential to safeguarding the rights of property.

The Government maintains that the bill is a suit against the United States Government without its consent and that it is a bill without equity in that it does not state facts to constitute a cause for action. It is claimed also that the bill is without equity because the plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law and furthermore that the statute is constitutional and binding on the plaintiff.

Brighton Autoist Held

Franklin B. Bowers of Cambridge Street, Brighton, pleaded not guilty in the Roxbury Municipal Court this morning to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Judge Albert F. Hayden ordered the defendant held in \$500 bail, which was furnished, and to appear in court next Tuesday for trial. An automobile which Bowers was operating in the Fenway this morning, collided with another car, William J. Gilbert of 4 Allston Heights, Allston, one of the men in the machine with Mr. Bowers, pleaded guilty when he was charged with being under the influence of liquor. Judge Hayden withheld sentence as Gilbert is to appear as a witness in the trial.

Another Autoist Fined

QUINCY, Mass.—Murray L. Trask of Charlestown was fined \$25 in the District Court here yesterday by Metropolitan Park officers for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and was placed on probation until July 26 on a charge of drunkenness.

BROCKTON COMPANY GIVES WAGE INCREASE

All employees of the George E. Keith Company of Brockton receive a 10 per cent bonus to their wages and salaries beginning on Monday, Dec. 4. The amount to be paid in bonuses during the coming year will amount to \$400,000. The plants of the company are located in Brockton, Middleboro, East Weymouth, Boston and North Adams, and include the D. Armstrong Company of Rochester, N. Y.

TRI-STATE PHONES BECOME AUTOMATICS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Some 150 men set to work with pliers pulling out some 1600 bars of insulating mica from between the layers of wires in the distributing sections at the Tri-State telephone exchange on a recent day and in two hours all the telephones of the company in Minneapolis had become "automatics."

During the same time, the flashes by the switchboards before the 100 or so telephone girls working in the seven exchanges became more and more infrequent, and an hour later except for a few who were to do special work on the automatics, the hello girls quit.

The strips of mica kept out of circuit the 40,000 wires of the automatic service, and formed the last "trick" in the year's work of the 150 automatic experts in the construction of the automatic exchange. At their leisure, after the automatic connections were made, the men cut the wires of the old service. Each mica strip covered 25 wires.

GEORGE T. ATKINS TO TALK

George T. Atkins Jr., traffic manager of the Shreveport (La.) Chamber of Commerce, will address the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England at the Boston City Club next Tuesday noon. Mr. Atkins, who is sometimes referred to as "the father of the Shreveport rate case," will also speak before the Harvard School of Business Administration on the same afternoon. Prof. W. J. Cunningham and Edgar J. Rich of Harvard University will also speak at the Boston City Club.

FEDERAL AID NOT TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY GUARDSMEN

Massachusetts national guardsmen who entered the service of the United States on the Mexican border have still eligible for payments on account of their dependents from the \$2,000,000 Federal appropriation, despite the fact that they are now mustered out or discharged from the service, according to Richard F. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

Commissioner Flynn is authority for the statement that of the 7000 Massachusetts militiamen on the border only eight according to information received from the quartermaster-general of the United States army, qualified themselves of the Federal Appropriation Act.

"There was apparently a wholesale ignorance of this law upon the part of the national guardsmen," said Commissioner Flynn.

The Federal act, approved Aug. 29, according to Commissioner Flynn, allows a maximum payment of \$50 a month on account of a militiaman's dependents, dating from June 19 during the period of enlistment in the Federal service up to the time of his mustering out or discharge.

In order to meet this situation, Quartermaster-General Henry G. Sharp has informed Commissioner Flynn, according to a statement this morning, that applications will now be received by him, although the men may be mustered out or discharged.

Application blanks may be obtained from the Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions and must be signed by the militiaman and his company commander.

SHIPMENT OF ELK AND BUFFALO TO RESERVES

DENVER, Col.—In cooperation with the biological survey, city and county organizations, the Denver officers of the Federal forest service are contemplating importing another large shipment of elk from the Jackson Hole country into Colorado. Last year, says the Times, three shipments, aggregating 100 head, were brought into the State and distributed at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Idaho Springs. This year the same number will be liberated at Salida, Boulder, Canon City and perhaps other points where conditions are favorable.

Last year 450 head of elk were shipped out of Wyoming by the forest service, which is interested in stocking various western reserves with the animals. Following the examples already successfully set in the Colorado national forests, the Government now intends to stock other sections of the country with elk and buffalo, especially certain parts of the 696,000,000 acres of privately owned land recently acquired by purchase by the Government under the provision of the Weeks Bill.

The Pisgah National forest in North Carolina proclaimed recently by President Wilson as a game preserve, will be stocked with buffalo donated by the American Bison Society and with elk taken from the Yellowstone Park region. Portions of this newly acquired land were given by the Vanderbilt estate to the Government.

NO SALT FOUND IN MINNESOTA "MINES"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota's salt mines have proved saltless, says the Journal. They caused the State to acquire 40,000 acres of land by Government grants, and promoters of a company formed to develop the salt springs got some of this land, but nobody ever got any salt.

The foregoing was given out in the office of State Auditor J. A. O. Preus after an investigation of old grants and other documents in checking up the grants of lands now held by the State University.

After salt had been found in Michigan, what appeared to be salt springs were reported found in Otter Tail and Wilkin counties, Minnesota. Congress, acting on these reports early in 1857 granted to Minnesota 46,017.78 acres.

PRESIDENT GOES TO NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President and Mrs. Wilson left here at 1 a. m. for New York, where the President will participate in the ceremonies attending the installation of a permanent lighting system for the statue of Liberty.

LUNCH AND DINE AT OUR COLONIAL RESTAURANT

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

18 Short Shopping Days to Christmas—

SERVICE and FULL STOCKS are what you want right now.

The Shepard Stores are splendidly ready—never were stocks more complete or more intelligently manned.

Space here to speak only of the Umbrella Store—Consider it typical of all

UMBRELLAS

The ever-practical always-acceptable Gift

Men and women like to have an umbrella at each end of the line

WE have assembled a wonderful assortment of standard styles and unusual novelties in handles mounted on Gloria, Taffeta, Union Silk and all Silk.

—For Women—We feature the popular short handles with silk cord wrist loop to carry on the arm. Graceful and insurance against misplacement.

—For Men—P. W. and Opera, in a wonderful variety. Plain, Carved, Sterling Silver and Ivory mounted.



Splendid Wearing Gloria, sterling silver trimmed, for men and women... \$2.00

Extra Fine Grade Piece Dye, beautiful assortment of the new ivory tipped short handles, for women; also sterling silver trimmed... \$3.50

Union Taffeta, plain, carved and sterling silver trimmed handles, wide silk tape edge... \$2.50

Union Silk, the best service giving material used on an umbrella frame; handsome handles; "AN IDEAL GIFT" for anybody.... \$5.00

2 SPECIALS FOR EARLY CHRISTMAS BUYING

Union Taffeta—For men and women.....\$2.35 Union Silk—Sterling silver trimmed.....\$3.95

Men's and Women's Umbrellas de Luxe

Extra good wearing silks, mounted with sterling silver trimmed handles on fine woods. The recipient of one of these aristocrats of umbrelladom would be constantly reminded of the giver.

\$7.50 to \$25.00

CANES

Genuine Snakewood, Turtle Ebony, Stepping Partridge, Malacca and other popular woods, mounted with sterling silver and solid gold trimmings.

\$1.00 to \$25.00

COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS

Sun or Rain Umbrellas in these colors. Green, Garnet, Navy, Prune. Handles of Ivory, Bakelite, Sterling Silver and carved woods in a wide range of styles.

\$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50 and up to \$10.00

Umbrellas and Canes Make Acceptable Gifts to Business Associates and Employees

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

RECEPTION TO GUARDSMEN

A reception to the undergraduates of Harvard who have seen service on the Mexican border since last July will be tendered at the Harvard Club of Boston next Thursday evening. There will be addresses by officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and the regular United States Army. The 51 Harvard students who saw service included three freshmen, 11 sophomores, 28 juniors and 14 seniors.

LECTURE ON GERMANY

In concluding a lecture on "Germany's Future" at Harvard last night, Prof. Kuno Franke expressed the hope that the nations of Europe would have a firmer belief in international brotherhood at the close of the war than ever before.

RADCLIFFE YEAR BOOK

Miss Anne Shaughnessy has been elected chairman of the Radcliffe Year Book and thus becomes a class-day officer.

BIDS OPENED FOR STATE HOUSE WORK

In accordance with the terms of its advertisement the State House Commission at noon today opened its second lot of bids on the contract for the demolition of the buildings between the westerly wing of the State House and Beacon street.

There were three bidders, the lowest of whom, Alexander De Simone of East Boston, asked \$2000 for the work under a contract which provides that the contractor shall retain the materials. The bids were taken under advisement.

Other bidders were William Crane of Cambridge, who asked \$3000 for the work, and H. Cohen & Co. of Chelsea, who asked \$5340.

SPECIAL SALE

Fur-trimmed Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps. Also Afternoon Wraps & Millinery

EVENING WRAPS—FUR TRIMMED

Chiffon Velvets, Silk Velvets, Velvetines and Light Colored Plushes. Prices ranging from \$35 to \$600

AFTERNOON WRAPS

In soft Duveen Cloths and Velvets. Prices ranging from \$60 to \$200

CLOTH COATS—FUR TRIMMED

Our best cloth coats in Vicuna, Velours, Silk and Wool Duveen, also Ribbed Vicuna. Prices ranging from \$40 to \$50

ENGLISH HOMESPUNS AND IRISH TWEEDS

In all different mixtures. Especially good values and attractive models. Prices ranging from \$12 to \$40

A few odd models in cloth coats for \$10.00

New and Up-to-Date Models in Dressy, Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats.... \$5, \$7.50, \$10

A very special line of Australian Velours at \$5.00

LAMSON & HUBBARD CO

92 Bedford Street, corner Kingston

INNOVATION EXTRAORDINARY

BECAUSE OF INNUMERABLE REQUESTS

Magrane Houston Company

477 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

BEG TO ANNOUNCE FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY DECEMBER SECOND AND FOURTH

TWO MORE DAYS OF THEIR

PRIVATE SALE OF HOLIDAY BLOUSES

MODEL BLOUSES, ONE-OF-A-KIND, ALSO 141 ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

LOT NO. 1 SPECIALLY PRICED AT \$4.75

OTHERS AT \$5.95 UP TO \$12.50

A LIMITED NUMBER AT \$2.95

ALL PUT UP IN HOLIDAY BOXES FOR GIFT GIVING

SALE ON FOURTH FLOOR, NOT IN REGULAR DEPARTMENT A SPECIALIST IN CHARGE

EXHIBITION OPENS AT 9 A.M.

COLD STORAGE INQUIRY GOING ON IN CANADA

Labor Organization Urges That Government Take Control of All Plants — Discussion of Proposal

TORONTO, Ont.—The rise in prices of country produce has given cause for some inquiry into the factors that are working behind the market, says the Globe. Butter is selling wholesale at 45 cents per pound, which is just double that prevailing one decade ago.

The representative body of local labor has urged that the Government take control of all cold storage plants in the country. One of the largest packers in the city stated that he would be perfectly willing for the Government to come in and supervise storage plants. Such a step, he said, would make no difference to the industry, as plants were indispensable under the prevailing methods of private control.

There are two sources from which the consumer is supplied at this season of the year—country producers and creameries, and cold storage. Official figures from the Toronto Produce Exchange show that butter sold recently at 42 to 44 cents per pound. The disparity between this price and the price wholesalers charge the trade does not appear abnormal. The function of the Toronto Produce Exchange is to provide a means whereby outside produce men may offer their produce on the open market, and whereby wholesalers and cold storage men may trade among themselves. The importance to the trade in general is that a standard price for produce is established from week to week.

The reason why the cold storage man can sell his butter at so small a margin of advance is that it is turned over at once. It is not put into cold storage. The packer referred to above explained the situation as follows: "Cold storage plants are stocked with butter mostly between June and September, especially the two months named, for then the choicest grass butter is available in large quantities. Cold storage men do not store away fodder butter, which is produced during most of the remaining period of the year. This is for two reasons:

"In the first place it lacks the quality; in the second place it is too dear. It is during the period of fresh production that the cold storage man puts butter away. When this is done, however, interest charges on capital invested must be added to the price at which he sells the butter during the lean season of the year, while there is a natural appreciation in value due to fundamental law of supply and demand.

"While making a living for himself the cold storage man is of necessity working in the interests of both consumers and producers. The absorption by cold storage plants in the flush season of production of large quantities of butter prevents a surplus of supply that would, if it did not exist, render the production of butter unprofitable to creameries and farmers alike.

"During the lean season of the year the cold storage man is able in normal times to sell choice stored butter at a reasonable price, for which, otherwise, the consumer would have to pay famine prices to the producer. In other words the cold storage man prevents a surplus during the flush season and scarcity during the lean season.

"It is worth noting that only a small percentage of wholesale produce dealers are cold storage men. The former buy from the producer in the flush season and from cold storage men during the lean season. Trade relations between Toronto and Chicago, the primary butter market of America, are close. The moment local prices rise above Chicago level imports are made. This factor minimizes the possibility of a "corner" in butter on the local market.

"Two fundamental factors that really control the present market are scarcity of supply and expanding export demand. Some years ago Canada ceased to be an exporter of butter. The reason for this was that the population of the Dominion had grown rapidly while the stocks of milk cows remained practically at a standstill. Stocks of milk cows on hand in Ontario on July 1, 1916, were 1,045,029, compared with 1,022,518 in 1915 and 1,006,703 in 1914. These figures do not indicate much growth. On the other hand, the high cost of feed has curtailed the flow of milk and added to the selling price of the producer. The advance in feed grains has been in the neighborhood of 100 per cent.

"In face of these increased costs of production here, butter commands so high a price in the United Kingdom that cold storage men have been able to export it. Official figures show that Canada has exported during the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1916, \$2,167,966 worth of butter, compared with \$31,432 pounds in 1915 and almost nothing in 1914.

"Chicago statistics just to hand tell the same story of scarcity. Warehouse figures for Nov. 1, 1916, show stocks of butter amounting to \$3,864,000 pounds, compared with 79,662,000 pounds on the corresponding date a year ago."

OCTOBER IMMIGRANTS, 27,456
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bulletin issued today by the Board of Immigration shows that there were admitted into the United States in October 27,056 immigrant aliens against 36,398 in September.

REAL ESTATE

John W. Flavin has purchased for investment, through the office of Henry W. Savage Inc., the property at 204 to 208 Hanover Street, owned by Mrs. Marion T. Gehring of Bethel, Maine. The lot contains 3867 square feet and is valued by the assessors at \$77,800. The total assessment including buildings amounts to \$89,000.

Miss Bertha Stevenson has sold her property at 144 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, to Carleton Hunneman, trustee. The estate comprises a lot of land containing 895 square feet and a four-story brick and stone dwelling. The total assessment is \$12,500 of which amount \$4000 is on the land. Codman & Street, 15 State Street, were the brokers in the sale.

FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE

John D. Hardy, trustee, has sold to Hervey W. Lincoln and others, a lot of 7602 square feet on the north side of Clark Road in the Fisher Hill district, Brookline.

PURCHASED IN AUBURNDALE

Mrs. Clara S. Pulsifer has sold vacant land on Groveland Street, Auburndale, containing 21,877 square feet, to James H. Gardner and Irma Gardner who intend to improve at once by the erection of several high grade single frame houses. Henderson & Ross were the brokers.

BROOKLINE AND NEWTON

Final papers have gone to record in a sale of investment properties situated at 1803 and 1805 Beacon Street, Brookline, consisting of two three-apartment buildings together with 3747 and 5191 square feet of land respectively. The total assessed value was \$38,900. George W. Johnston conveyed to Wallace I. Lamson for investment.

In connection with this transaction, Wallace I. Lamson conveyed to George W. Johnston his property situated at 206 Waltham Street, West Newton, consisting of a 2½-story single frame dwelling house and stable, together with two acres 37,725 square feet of land. The property is valued at \$18,000. George W. Johnston of Brookline was the purchaser.

Another sale reported consists of a residential property at 74 Coolidge Street, Brookline, being a 2½-story dwelling house and 4806 square feet of land. Mrs. Emily J. Mauro conveyed to Mrs. Catherine A. Hogan, who bought for a home. The entire parcel is assessed for \$7900, of which \$2900 is on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

THE NEWTONS AND ALLSTON

Sale is reported of property at 416 Watertown Street, Newton. Arthur J. Gibson was the grantor, and Samuel Braun purchased for a home. The property consists of a nine-room house and two garages and 10,000 feet of land, all valued at \$5000.

T. B. Munroe has purchased the Fredericka Weitz property on North Harvard Street, corner of Easton Street, Allston, being a 10-room frame house and stable. There is over 40,000 square feet of land, with 300 feet frontage on Easton Street. This property is assessed for \$7600.

Arthur J. Gibson has purchased from Henrietta A. Fellows her new eight-room single house at 258 California Street, Newtonville. There is a land area of about 6000 square feet, all valued at \$6500. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in these transactions.

WINCHESTER AND WORCESTER

The sale is reported of a parcel of land on the east side of Woodside Road, Winchester. It has a frontage of 165 feet on Woodside Road and extends easterly 225 feet to Ardley Place, and contains 30,170 square feet. The grantor was Charles Bruce, the purchaser being Herbert E. Gleason, who has already begun the erection of a high class bungalow.

Sale is reported of an estate on the easterly side of Rockdale Street, Worcester, consisting of an eight-room frame dwelling with all modern improvements and 6000 square feet of land. Charles D. Burns was the grantor and the purchaser Francis A. Stuart.

IMPORTANT LEASES CLOSED

The entire building, 230-232 Purchase Street recently bought by William J. Stober has been leased by him to H. H. Kelley & Co. The building contains four floors and a basement covering a lot of 1328 square feet, with building assessed at \$22,900. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Company, 16 State Street. The same brokers have leased for a term of years for Carter, Rice & Company Corporation, the entire second floor containing somewhat over 7000 square feet in the Carter, Rice Building, 240-243 Devonshire Street, to A. Brickett Company.

A. H. Howe & Sons have leased for a long term of years the entire second, third and fourth floors in the building 376-378, Washington Street, corner Franklin, to Jason Weller & Sons, who will occupy the entire premises upon the completion of extensive alterations. In negotiating this lease, Whitcomb & Company, represented the lessors, and William Pease O'Brien, 84 State Street, the lessee.

TRANSACTIONS IN BACK BAY

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the properties on Garrison Street, formerly used for machine shops and gymnasium. There is a total of 50,840 square feet of land assessed for \$89,000, together with two buildings having an assessment of \$38,000, making a total of \$127,000. C. W. Whittier &

SHIPPING NEWS

Brother were the brokers in the transaction. Louville V. Niles has sold the four-story brick apartment house at 1074 Boylston Street, together with 2205 square feet of land, to Lorin F. Deland. The total assessment is \$29,800, of which the land carries \$19,800. In connection with this transaction, Mr. Deland conveys to Mr. Niles title to the four-story well-front brick residence located 619 Commonwealth Avenue, assessed on a valuation of \$28,000, which includes \$8600 on the 3141 square feet of land.

William J. Stober has sold to Maurice L. Marcus, deed coming through Edward W. Forster, the four-story well front brick dwelling and 2791 square feet of land situated at 877 Beacon Street, corner of Audubon Circle, Back Bay. The property carries an assessment of \$21,000 and \$9000 of that amount applies on the land.

SALE IN THE MARKET DISTRICT

The F. H. Roberts Company has sold to William D. Lee the mercantile property 125-127 North Street, corner of Ferry Street, in the market district, containing 5138 square feet of land. The total assessment of the estate is \$93,500, of which \$92,500 is on the land. Claude C. Leitner represented the F. H. Roberts Company, and Abram Lipp, the purchaser.

WEST ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

The sale of a two-family frame dwelling at 1822 Center Street, West Roxbury, is reported by Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball Building. There is a land area of 8500 square feet and the total assessment is \$5500. This property is sold by the estate of Mrs. Mary O. Wise to Paul J. Humez for investment.

WEST END AND NORTH END

Austin B. Comman has purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mary Milton, a four-story brick building located at 14 Irving Street, near Cambridge Street, West End, together with 1110 square feet of land valued by the assessors at \$11,600 which includes \$3600 on the land.

The same grantor sold to Mr. Comman a five-story brick building situated at 6 Eaton Street near Chambers, taxed for \$10,200, \$3900 being the value on 1200 square feet of land.

Morris Leavitt has purchased from Mrs. Fanny Herman the five-story brick building standing on 1200 square feet of land at 136 and 138 Merrimack Street. The estate carries a taxed valuation of \$18,300 and \$9300 applies on the land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO NOV. 29			
1916	\$198,779,000	1908	\$100,996,000
1915	\$194,482,000	1907	\$124,613,000
1914	\$153,399,000	1906	\$115,419,000
1913	\$161,043,000	1905	\$101,670,000
1912	\$185,336,000	1904	\$96,800,000
1911	\$152,645,000	1903	\$95,900,000
1910	\$146,410,000	1902	\$109,734,000
1909	\$147,155,000	1901	\$113,102,000

CONTRACTS FOR NOVEMBER

1916	\$17,228,000	1908	\$9,286,000
1915	\$16,705,000	1907	\$11,907,000
1914	\$11,900,000	1906	\$13,043,000
1913	\$13,841,000	1905	\$9,478,000
1912	\$21,839,000	1904	\$6,834,000
1911	\$13,244,000	1903	\$7,910,000
1910	\$14,111,000	1902	\$7,785,000
1909	\$12,429,000	1901	\$15,979,000

GENERAL BUILDING ACTIVITY

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1-DEC. 1			
1916	\$1,243,998,397	1915	\$803,381,500
1914	\$77,190,100	1911	\$75,283,913
1913	\$77,920,300	1910	\$76,284,931
1912	\$98,117,600		

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1-DEC. 1			
1916	\$198,779,000	1908	\$100,937,000
1915	\$163,776,000	1907	\$123,687,000
1914	\$152,732,000	1906	\$116,032,000
1913	\$159,740,000	1905	\$101,670,000
1912	\$186,363,000	1904	\$96,800,000
1911	\$162,535,000	1903	\$96,876,000
1910	\$149,715,000	1902	\$109,734,000
1909	\$149,553,000	1901	\$113,102,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

WANTS FISH AS FOOD FOR BRITISH TROOPS

MONTREAL, Que.—A dispatch from Ottawa to the Montreal Star says that development of the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Maj. Hugh Green, who has just arrived there from London. It was he who induced the Government to furnish fish to the Canadian troops at the front. Now the idea has been taken up by the British authorities.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish and getting it over," said Major Green. "Once this is done, the market is good for \$1,000,000 a week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish are here if they will go after them."

SHIPPING NEWS

J. F. Masters, local agent of the Yarmouth line, has returned from Yarmouth, N. S., where he held conferences with Canadian shippers, and learned that extra trains were to be operated to Yarmouth in order to bring potatoes and other freight to that port for shipment to Boston via the extra service of the Yarmouth line to be operated next week with the steamers Boston and Prince Arthur. The Boston is being prepared for service in New York, and will be sent here specially to move the potatoes and other cargo to Boston. The steamer Boston will not carry passengers, but the Prince Arthur will.

Anchored in the stream since Wednesday, the American steamer Corral, with a cargo of Louisiana sugar, went to a discharging berth at the South Boston refinery wharf today. The Danish steamer Absalon has completed discharging and is to leave tomorrow for Newport News.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were the schooners Bay State 37,700 pounds, Pythian 6300, Edith Silveira 7200, and Rita A. Viator 6500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.50, cod \$10.75@12.75, market cod \$8.07, pollock \$4.50@4.75, large hake \$9, medium hake \$8.50, and cusk \$5.50 @6.25.

Gill netters landed 150,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. A British schooner came in with fish too late to be reported.

Notice is issued of the intended sale by the United States marshal of the gasoline schooner Casarco No. 3, at Vinalhaven, Me., Dec. 5.

Another large cargo for Havana left port today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta. The cargo includes Maine and Nova Scotia potatoes, machinery, lumber, hay, paper, provisions, case goods, three automobiles and two large valves.

A bell buoy drifting in Vineyard Sound was sighted by Captain Chase of the steamer Powhatan, in from Baltimore. The buoy was ringing and appeared to be in good condition, evidently having broken from its moorings. Captain Chase also reported that the top of spar buoy 3A, marking the supposed 18-foot lump between Stone Horse Shoal Lightship and Pollock Rip Lightship, is broken off.

Notice is issued by the Lighthouse Service that Pollock Rip Lightship was replaced by a relief light vessel on Nov. 29, while the regular vessel is off for repairs. The relief craft shows the same characteristics as the regular lightship.

Chartered to load 3500 tons of coal at Norfolk for Santos, Brazil, at \$15 of \$16 per ton, the Russian bark Mariechen, is to go into drydock at East Boston for cleaning and painting preparatory to sailing. Because of the scarcity of tonnage, the owners of the vessel have had many offers of cargoes at high rates.

Captain Forsyth, regular commander of the American steamer Kansas, rejoined the vessel upon its arrival at this port from Genoa, after having had a vacation ashore, and will command the vessel on its next trip across the Atlantic, scheduled to begin next Wednesday. Large consignments of steel, grain, horses, and general freight are scheduled to go out on the boat.

The British steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here today from Calcutta, via Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of 34,497 bales of jute and burlaps, valued at \$1,500,000. The vessel kept within the three-mile limit from Norfolk up the coast, owing to reported presence of submarines off the American coast. Capt. W. H. Price commands. He was captain of the Clan Campbell when that vessel was sunk by a submarine more than a year ago.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Steamers Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Governor Dingley, Lincoln, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

Cleared

Steamers Absalon (Dan), Villadsen, Newport News; Bay State (Br), Wilson, Liverpool; Esparta, McKay, Havana; and Pease, Lincoln; Governor Dingley, Linneken, Portland; Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Katahdin, Macbeth, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; Powhatan, Chase, Norfolk; Saxon Monarch (Br), Walker, Glasgow.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, Steamers Exeter City, Bristol; Penelope, Bordeaux; Grigories Zlatanos, Philadelphia; Tatarax, United Kingdom, Livingston Court, Havre, Ashtabula, Tyne; Saracen, Cardiff; El Sud, Galveston; Tennyson, Liverpool; Lyseford, Bluefields; Getysburg, Jacksonville for Providence; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

RAILROAD POINTS

The operating department of the Boston & Maine will add to the schedule tonight a fast express milk train which will leave the new milk sheds, Mystic yard, Somerville, at 10:25 p. m., for points on the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railway via the White Mountain Division. Returning, the train will arrive at the shed at 4:30 a. m.

The Pullman Company has assigned new modern parlor-chair cars to the winter service between Boston and Intervale, N. H., via the Boston & Maine Railroad on trains leaving and arriving at North Station at 12:50 and 9:20 p. m.

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COMPULSORY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS URGED

Ernest L. Gilley, train director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Gilley, is spending a leave of absence at Augusta, Me. Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journey to Highland in reserved New Haven equipment today, leaving South Station at 1:20 p. m. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, occupying special New Haven equipment, will return home from their Southern trip tonight, arriving at South Station over the Shore Line at 11:06 p. m.

The Pullman Company will attach extra sleepers to the Boston & Maine road's Montreal express from North Station at 8 o'clock tomorrow night for the accommodation of the Dartmouth Musical Club en route to Hanover-Norwich, via White River Junction. The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads will operate all Boston and New York trains out of South Station in sections tonight and tomorrow on account of heavy holiday travel. The New Haven furnished special Pullman service from South Station at 5:18 o'clock this morning for William Markel and party en route to New York. The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach extra cars to the Montreal express from North Station at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for the accommodation of 200 Dartmouth College students en route to Hanover-Norwich.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany received from the Allston shops yesterday four Atlantic type grasshopper engines which have been rebuilt for Boston & Springfield through-train service.

DATES FOR THE WESTERN TEAMS TO BE ARRANGED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Football dates for the 1917 season of the big nine will be scheduled at a meeting here today of the coaches and athletic representatives of the Western Conference universities.

There is much comment as to what Ohio State, winner of the 1916 championship, and Northwestern, runner-up, will ask in the way of dates for next season. Neither was seriously regarded by the schedule makers last season. Ohio State did not meet Chicago or Minnesota, while Northwestern had no game with either Wisconsin or Minnesota.

In addition to the football schedule, the baseball, track and basketball programs for the 1917 season will be arranged by the coaches.

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PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES

MANILA, P. I.—On Aug. 10, 1916, there were 67 private schools and colleges operating in the Philippines which had been granted Government recognition, says the Times. Thirteen are colleges awarding degrees of Bachelor of Arts, 20 are high schools, 18 are intermediate schools and 16 are primary schools. The different private schools included in the list are widely scattered all over the archipelago from Southern Mindanao to Cagayan in Northern Luzon.



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REGISTRATION OF AUTOS SHOWS GREAT INCREASE

Comparative Statement Issued by Massachusetts Highway Commission Shows Gains

Automobile registration in this State for the month just completed shows an increase in every department, according to figures issued by the registration department of the Massachusetts Highway Commission. To the first day of the present month, the number of automobiles registered was 134,917, this number including 18,194 commercial vehicles. Compared with 102,633 for the first 11 months of 1915, the increase can readily be seen. This latter figure includes 11,950 commercial vehicles.

The registration of motorcycles has also passed all previous marks, 10,746 having been registered up to the first of December, compared to 9520 for the same period of time last year. Manufacturers and dealers have been H-censed to the number of 1976, while for the period ending the last day of November, 1915, the number was 1742.

A great increase will be noticed in the licenses issued to operators and chauffeurs to date. So far 58,070 licenses have been issued and 112,630 licenses renewed. Last year for the first 11 months the new licenses numbered 44,656 and the renewal of licenses numbered 89,279. Examinations have been made to the number of 12,432, compared with 10,523 to the end of November last year.

The fees taken in for the registration of motor vehicles and the licenses issued has amounted to over one and one-half million dollars, which breaks all previous records. This year the total fees amounted to \$1,564,353.81. Last year for the first 11 months the total fees amounted to \$1,205,420.19.

EBBETS WANTS TO INCREASE CLUB LIMIT ONE MAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Upon his return to New York Friday President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club announced that he had submitted an amendment to the National league to increase its player limit from 21 to 22 players. The amendment will come up for consideration at the league's annual meeting here on Dec. 12.

President Ebbets also announced the purchase of infielder Adams and outfielder Miller from the Winnipeg club. The Brooklyn club has released the following players: Outright, G. N. Rucker; under optional agreement, Pitchers Colwell and Goodbread, and outfielder Miller to Oakland; with privilege to recall at end of 1917 season, infielder Kelleher to Denver, and outfielder Nixon to Baltimore.

Rucker, for years one of the leading left-handed pitchers, will be employed to scout for the Brooklyn club in the American Association, Southern Association, South Atlantic league, North Carolina league, Texas league, Georgia-Alabama league and Dixie league.

MOTORISMS

Two new names have been added to the directorate of the Lincoln Highway Association at the recent annual meeting held in Detroit. They are S. D. Waldon of Detroit and J. A. Allison of Indianapolis.

Delaware license tags for 1917 have been received by the Secretary of State and are ready for issuance to car owners, though they cannot be used until January. This year's tags are green and white, but the new tags will be cream colored numerals on a black background.

Registration for motor vehicle licenses for 1917 in Oregon opened Nov. 15, and blank applications approximating 42,000 have been mailed by the Secretary of State. One item of data has been added, asking whether the vehicle is new or has been used. Under a ruling of the State Department, no plates will be reserved.

A model dirt road, graded according to directions of the best road experts and dragged in the manner in which they drag the roads in Kansas, is to be one of the features of the first annual good roads week, to be held at the University of Oklahoma Jan. 1-6, according to announcement made by Prof. J. I. Tucker, consulting State highway engineer of Oklahoma, who has charge of the conference.

Improvement of roads in eight selected counties in different sections of the United States resulted in the aggregate, in a total gross annual saving in hauling costs of \$627,409, according to recent economic studies made by the office of public roads and rural engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cost of haulage for the group of counties is lower, since the roads were improved. It was found, even when charges are made in the comparative computations for interest on bonds and annual maintenance costs.

GOOD ROADS INSTITUTE

MADISON, Wis.—A trunk line system of good roads for the county will be discussed at a community institute, to be held in Fond du Lac on Dec. 6, 7, and 8, under the auspices of the Association of Commerce, and directed by the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

OGDEN TO LEAD ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. M. Ogden of Jamestown was elected football captain for 1917 at the University of Rochester Friday. Ogden, who played at left end throughout the season, has been on the varsity since his freshman year.

YACHTSMEN MAY BE ENROLLED IN NAVAL RESERVE

United States Navy Department Said to Be Considering Plans for Such a Movement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the plans of the Navy Department are adopted, yachtsmen will soon be asked to enroll in a naval reserve. Last summer owners of power craft were interested in the preparedness movement and in addition to the civilian cruise on the battleships, owners of power boats took part in maneuvers at four different points on the Atlantic coast, Massachusetts Bay, Newport and Block Island, Sandy Hook and Gravesend Bay and off the Delaware Capes. These maneuvers were under the management of naval officers and in their reports which are filed with the Secretary of the Navy, they are loud in their praise of the ability and energy of the yachtsmen and in the work they did.

Since then naval officers have planned for still more progression this year and have figured out that there are 29 different uses for power boats in time of hostilities. The high speed boat can be used for dispatch duty, the stanch boat of moderate speed for submarine chasing and outside patrol work, the seaworthy boat of about 12 miles speed for patrolling at harbor entrances and smaller boats for inside work, etc. According to the yacht register there are more than 1800 power boats enrolled in the leading yacht clubs of this country which are from 30 to 150 feet in length. It is planned to list these and classify them according to the duties to which they are peculiarly adapted and at the same time to enlist the services of the owners.

Last year many so called express cruisers were built and three have been enrolled in the volunteer patrol squadrons which have been organized. This winter, however, yachtsmen are not paying so much attention to high speed but to seaworthiness, and many yachts have already been ordered which will comply as far as the strength of the hull is concerned with the proposals that have been made by the Navy Department, and, the fastest of those proposed by the Navy are to make 16 nautical miles an hour and be stanch enough to go out in a moderate gale and stay out for seven days. All these plans are putting new interests in yachting. The owners are to be instructed in navigation, gun practice, submarine chasing, mine dragging, patrol work, signalling and other things, even including commissariat, for few really know what to eat, when on duty at sea. These instructions are to be given during the winter in the navy yards.

The outlook for yacht building during the winter is very bright. The builders say that already they have lots of work on hand and the engine men are rushed with orders, and are now preparing to display their new models of boats and improved engines.

KANSAS IS TOLD HOW TO BUILD GOOD HIGHWAYS

President of National Old Trail Roads Association Says They Will Cost \$1.25 an Acre

TOPEKA, Kan.—Judge J. M. Lowe, president of the National Old Trails Road Association, at the annual meeting of the Kansas Good Roads Association at Lawrence told the people of this State how they can build 21,000 miles of hard surface roads at an average cost of only \$1.25 an acre. Spreading the expense over a period of 20 years, the average cost would be 6 1/2 cents an acre a year, says the Capital.

"And if these roads were 'built right' the \$5,000,000 now wasted annually on the dirt roads of Kansas would more than pay for their maintenance," he said.

Judge Lowe's plan for a state-wide system of hard roads was worked out in connection with the campaign to make the Old Trails road permanent from one side of Kansas to the other. His idea is to build roads under the county system, which would require legislative enactment. This, however, probably could be obtained.

Judge Lowe presented a table to illustrate what a county system of roads of 200 miles in each county will cost an acre in each of the 18 counties through which the National Old Trails road runs, on a basis of 20-year bonds at an average road cost of \$6000 a mile.

"It will cost no more an acre to build 3600 miles of road in these 18 counties than it will to build one road of 500 miles, the Kansas mileage of the Old Trails," he said. "And that is true of the Meridian road, or any other cross-state highway."

"That estimate is based on an average of 200 miles in each county. If each one of the 105 counties in the State would build the same average the State would have 21,000 miles of hard surfaced roads at an average cost of \$1.25 an acre. There are more than 52,500,000 acres of land in the State."

"If 21,000 miles of road cost \$125,000,000 and the enhanced value of real estate, by reason through the building of hard roads, is \$5 an acre, a low estimate, the profit to Kansas would be \$260,000,000. In other words, the roads would pay for themselves twice a year."

TWO TRAINLOADS OF AUTOS

DALLAS, Tex.—What is said to be the largest shipment of automobiles to enter this State was received at Ft. Worth recently, says a News special. The shipment consisted of two trainloads, totaling 60 carloads, and came from Flint, Mich.

Established in 1852—64 Years
Of Business Success

Studebaker
"The Car of the Golden Chassis"

The World's Largest Manufacturers Of Fine Cars

THE NEW SERIES 18 CARS

With Seven New and Exclusive Features

THE DAY OF HIGH PRICES FOR FINE CARS HAS PASSED

STUDEBAKER NEW SERIES 18 CARS, with seven new, special and exclusive improvements are FINE CARS, warranted by us to completely satisfy the most particular and fastidious persons. We believe these cars represent the greatest automobile values ever offered to the buying public, and that persons accustomed to paying \$2000 or \$3000 for cars will, upon examination, concede that these Studebakers equal ANY such cars in quality of material, design, workmanship and finish, and also concede the truth of our statement that THE DAY OF HIGH PRICES FOR FINE CARS HAS PASSED.

Studebaker has centered its great resources and experience on ONE BASIC DESIGN, with all parts interchangeable for both the FOUR and SIX, except the motor. One equipment of machinery, tools, character of manufacturing operations and quality of material suffices for both models.

No revolutionary changes have been made in the basic Studebaker design for four years. The same group of EMINENT ENGINEERS AND DESIGNERS are responsible for the evolution of the new Series 18 models, yet the many improvements and refinements adopted as the result of our experience have made these new models decidedly the best cars we have ever produced. They are sold with our guarantee of prompt and efficient service and the replacement without charge for defective parts, if any are developed, within one year from date of sale. We guarantee our cars to give absolute satisfaction, provided they receive the care a highly developed piece of machinery should receive.

The Series 18 cars are leaders in the industry, history makers, which put Studebaker in the lead with new and greater values at popular prices. Studebaker has led the way in nearly every forward step in automobile construction in which the owner profited. STUDEBAKER WAS THE FIRST.

- to produce a six-cylinder car selling for less than \$2000;
- to produce a 50 horse power car selling for less than \$2000;
- to produce a seven-passenger car selling for less than \$1000;
- to establish a uniform, international service system for owners;
- to produce the now popular crown fenders;

—and, finally, Studebaker was the first manufacturer of FINE CARS to offer its product at medium prices, thus leading the way to greater values and compelling other manufacturers to increase values and reduce prices.

Studebaker has \$13,000,000 invested in the most efficient and modern plants in which it manufactures all of its engines, axles, transmissions, differentials, bodies and tops. Middlemen's profits (parts makers) included in the price of assembled cars and small manufacturers' cars are almost entirely eliminated in Studebaker selling prices. It is necessary to pay from 50% to 100% more than Studebaker prices for cars of corresponding value.

Seven New Improvements and Additions

GUN-METAL FINISH. Original, rich and exclusive finish of deep lustre and permanency, applied in TWENTY-FIVE OPERATIONS. No finer finish is possible than that of the Series 18 Cars. A permanent body finish depends largely on the slow and careful building up of the different coats of color and varnish—the Studebaker way. Fenders and aprons are rich, black enamel.

NEW AUXILIARY CHAIRS. Arm chairs, original and exclusive with Studebaker, patent applied for. These large, roomy and comfortable chairs fold up and slide under rear seat when not in use. They dispense with the unsightly recesses in the tonneau floor and with slit carpets, commonly used in other cars. When these chairs are underneath the back seat the Studebaker is a roomy, beautiful FIVE-PASSENGER CAR—instead of the regular seven-passenger car.

REVERSIBLE FRONT SEAT. Original and exclusive with Studebaker, the front passenger seat is reversible so that passenger can sit facing tonneau or facing forward. Both front seats are covered with leather, have large and handsome robe strap, and are adjustable to all leg lengths. No more comfortable seats are found in any car, regardless of price.

The Four-Cylinder Car Still Remains a 7-Passenger 40 Horse Power Car

The Six-Cylinder Car Still Remains a 7-Passenger 50 Horse Power Car

The Most Powerful Cars in the World at Their Prices

STUDEBAKER

FOUR-CYLINDER MODELS

FOUR Chassis	\$ 850
FOUR Roadster	950
FOUR Touring Car	940
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1140
FOUR Landau Roadster	1150

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit

South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.

Donovan Motor Car Company

626 Commonwealth Avenue Back Bay 4440 Boston, Mass.
N. E. WHOLESALE BRANCH, 100 Cummington St., Boston
DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH, 747-749 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

SIX-CYLINDER MODELS

SIX Chassis	\$1000
SIX Roadster	1170
SIX Touring Car	1180
SIX Landau Roadster	1350
SIX Every-Weather Car	1380
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupé	1750
SIX Limousine	2600

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit

TABERSKI WINS SECOND BLOCK IN BILLIARD MATCH

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Frank Taberski of this city, world's champion pocket billiard player, and E. I. Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., met this evening in the third and final block of their 450-ball match for the championship.

Two blocks have already been played, Taberski leading at the end of the first one 150 to 61 and Friday evening, when the second block was played, Taberski finished with 150 to 140, making the total for the first two blocks, Taberski 300, Ralph 201.

Friday evening found both players doing better than they did on the opening night, Thursday. Ralph turned in the highest run for the evening when he made 32 before he missed, while

the champion's best effort was 23. Taberski had only two innings in which he did not score while Taberski had five.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the first 28 days of November the output of electric current by Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore showed an increase of 43 per cent.

BOY POTATO RAISER WINS FIRST PRIZE

CHICAGO, Ill.—That the extension division at the Michigan Agricultural College is getting results in the boys and girls' potato club work is evidenced by the showing made by the 63 club members held at Escanaba a few

days ago, says a special to the Journal. Thirteen counties were represented by exhibits, with Marquette County taking first place. The State champion potato grower is Verner Felt. He obtained a yield of 402.6 bushels an acre; his profits on an acre was \$503.30; the story of his experience in raising the potatoes scored 80, and on quality his tubers scored 90.

GERMAN REPORT
ON FIFTH WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—An account has been issued, through the Wolff bureau, of the report on the fifth war loan recently made to the central committee of the Reichsbank by Dr. Havenstein, its president.

The loan, with its contributions totaling some 10,882,000,000 marks, had surpassed all calculations and expectations, he said, and was a fresh expression of the people's confidence in a victorious outcome of the war, and of its readiness to give all for the fatherland. With the total sum of 47,169,000,000 marks that had now been raised in war loans, Germany had far surpassed all her enemies in the realm of war finance, all the cost of the war up to the present having been met by the German people by means of long-term loans. Like its predecessors, he continued, the fifth war loan had been a real national loan. The number of small and moderate subscribers had not been so great as in the case of the fourth loan. It was true, but that was because the capital of such people did not accumulate rapidly, and because they had given so liberally on the previous occasion. Almost 3,400,000 of the subscriptions, however, had been for sums below 2,000 marks, the total amount subscribed being over 1,500,000,000 marks, while there had been more than 3,721,000 subscribers of sums up to 10,000 marks, the total amount subscribed by these having been approximately 3,250,000,000. As for the schools, some 3000 of which opened subscription lists of their own, the pupils in 911 of these institutions alone had subscribed no less than 14,864,000 marks, and in the case of 445 of them the body of 25,500 pupils had obtained over 40,000,000 marks in subscriptions.

Dr. Havenstein regarded it, however, as a specially welcome sign of German economic strength and of the soundness of the money market that individual subscriptions to the fifth loan had been as large as ever; indeed, that they had been larger and more rapidly forthcoming than on previous occasions, and that ever less recourse was being had to the war lending departments. As early as five days before the closing of the subscription list, he said, 5,177,500,000 marks, or 46.8 per cent of the whole, was paid up, and some four weeks later 8,636,000,000 marks, or 81.1 per cent, had been paid up. Meanwhile, on this occasion, as before, no disturbance of the money market was discernible, and, as already stated, less assistance was required from the war lending departments. The amount advanced by the latter towards the first loan was approximately 25 per cent, towards the second 8.5 per cent, towards the third 6.5 per cent, towards the fourth 4.8 per cent, and towards the fifth only 2.8 per cent.

BRITISH WAR SAVINGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a telegram to a meeting held in the Glasgow City Hall in support of war savings, after remarking that nowhere had greater services been rendered to the country than in Scotland, and nowhere had the importance of Britain's financial efforts been better understood, continued: "Yet I doubt whether the vital consequence of the savings movement has been fully appreciated. The demand for munitions and men, for goods and services with which to enable our fighting forces to win the war grows daily, and the requirements of Sir John Jellicoe and Sir Douglas Haig cannot be properly met unless civilians avoid competing with them for goods and services by restricting their expenditure to what is essential for health and efficiency, and by lending to the nation the money which they save. Moreover, nothing will do more to keep down the cost of living than individual saving. Personal economy is essential, if we are to win a complete victory. It is essential if we are to secure a satisfactory peace when the victory is won. And it is all important, after the restriction period, when we shall need all our capital to help to make our country a happier place than before. Glasgow has made magnificent efforts in providing men and in providing munitions, and will, I am sure, once the need is understood, make an equally famous name for herself in saving and lending money for the war."

CIVIC LEAGUE FOR BIRMINGHAM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Birmingham Civic Recreation League, which is intended to combine the forces of all those bodies already in existence, whose object is to provide recreation and social facilities for the unusually large number of munition workers in the city, has now been launched on its career, at a meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Neville Chamberlain. In his address, the Lord Mayor described the efforts he had made to bring home to the members of the drink trade their responsibility in the matter of munition workers' welfare, and to enlist their cooperation by securing their voluntary agreement to exclude young women from the premises under their control. He had failed, he said, because the trade had put its own interests before patriotism and public welfare. Both the Lord Mayor and Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the Board of Education, urged that the provision of suitable facilities for recreation was a responsibility placed upon the citizens among whom these thousands of women workers had come to live.

NEW DESIGN FOR BRITISH NOTES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A new design for £1 currency notes has now been approved; and the new notes, which will be of the same size as the existing issue, are expected to be ready for issue early in the New Year.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Let the Inquiry Be General
ST. LOUIS, GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—The country will welcome an inquiry into the charge that money was improperly used in the recent election. But the probe should be general. If the Republican campaign managers wrongfully used money, the Republicans should know about it. The same is true of the Democrats. Any assumption of superior virtue on the part of either party is an arrogant insult. The investigation should be thorough and general. We are confident the Republicans have nothing to fear from an honest inquiry.

A Rhode Island Model
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The United States Bureau of Fisheries announces that plans have been drawn for the lobster rearing plant authorized at the recent session of Congress. It is flattering to Rhode Island ingenuity, if not surprising, that the plant long successfully operated by the State, and by the Commission of Inland Fisheries, is serving as the model for the Government's installation. The Wickford lobster machine is celebrated the world over. The original feature of its design is the system of paddles revolving in the water of the tanks that keep the infant lobsters in constant motion. Small machines, showing the operation, have been featured with the Government's fishery exhibit at our several world's fairs. The new lobster nursery will be built in sections for transportation and setting-up at favorable locations. It is expected to contribute materially to the organized efforts of the Federal and State Governments for increasing this precious food supply.

Changes in United States Senate
MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR.—Some Democratic senators were sent to the bench, and Indiana suffered the loss of two—Taggart and Kern. New Jersey lost Martine, who was not the choice of President Wilson in the primary election. Chilton, of West Virginia, fell outside of the breastworks and his State joined the enemy. The Republicans lost Lippitt in Rhode Island, Clark in Wyoming and Sutherland in Utah, which in a manner compensates. The biggest surprise, however, was the defeat of David J. Lewis in Maryland, who, as father of the parcel post system of the country, had won a nation's gratitude.

Taking Army Out of Politics
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—For many years our army organization has consisted of a group of unrelated bureaus, practically responsible to no authority except that of their various chiefs. These men, too, have always been influential with Congress, and the most formidable foes of army reform. It was this bureau influence that weighed with Mr. Hay, to whom we principally owe the present army law, and that prompted the effort to strip the chief of the General Staff of his authority. Army politics, as every one knows, largely centers in these bureaus. When it was provided in the Hay bill that the chief of staff should exercise no "administrative" authority, the belief of the bureau men was that their battle for control of the army had been won. And indeed, it looked that way. This was—or would have been had it been found effective—one of the worst features of a very bad law. But Secretary Baker was unwilling to assume that Congress had any such intention as that ascribed to it, and did that body the honor to credit it with intelligence and patriotism. The day of the little army bosses has gone by. There may, and probably will, be efforts to revive the old order, but they are not likely to succeed, for both the people and the army are, we believe, determined that there shall be no more bureau control.

Concerning the Blacklist
BUFFALO EXPRESS.—The name of a Texas company of cotton merchants has been taken from the Franco-British blacklist, and it is said that other names soon will be removed. It is simply a matter of showing that the names were wrongly placed on the list to have them removed. Those who complain of the blacklist can get off it readily enough. All they have to show is that they are dealing fairly with the Entente Allies.

OPENING OF GHENT UNIVERSITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The Flemish University which the German Administration has been at the trouble to establish in Ghent was recently opened in state. According to the German press, some 1000 people from all over Belgium were present at the ceremony. Many political personages and Flemish writers being among their number. M. Hoffmann, the rector, spoke of the social importance of universities, which, he said, could only fulfill their social and moral mission if they were built on a normal basis, and hitherto that had not been the case with regard to Ghent where instruction had not been given in the mother tongue. Greater freedom for students and lecturers was also necessary, he added, if national education was to permeate all classes of the population. The speech is reported to have been received with loud applause, and after the curators had read his report the opening ceremony came to an end. In the evening a general meeting was held at the Flemish Theater at which reference was made to the importance of the university for the Flemish people.

SERBIAN RELIEF WORK
A meeting in the interests of Serbian relief, at the home of Miss Alberta M. Houghton, 58 Garden Street, Cambridge, next Monday night will be addressed by Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently returned to this country as the accredited representative of the Serbian relief workers.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL
SYSTEM PROPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement is made that at the next session of the Legislature an effort will be made to change the school system of Wilmington, Del. The plan, says a Ledger special, is to abolish the present school board of 13 members, one elected from each ward and a president elected at large, and substitute a board of five members, elected at large. Instead of allowing the Council to fix the amount of money which should be spent on the schools, the new bill would leave that with the school board and council would be compelled to provide the money unless the amount was more than 20 per cent in excess of the appropriation for the previous year.

TEXAS FARMERS IN
FARM LOAN UNION

DALLAS, Tex.—A number of representative farmers from Southwest Arkansas counties and Northeast Texas counties met in Texarkana recently and organized the Texarkana National Farm Loan Association naming I. H. Rogers as president; J. N. Norris, vice-president, and J. F. Hartin, secretary. A board of 10 directors also was named, and an appraisal committee was appointed, says the News.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water

\$3 to New York

METROPOLITAN LINE
ROUTE VIA THE Cape Cod Canal
Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
Express, Passenger and Freight
Service throughout the year.
Music. Reduced stateroom prices.

Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave New York for Boston, New York, and New York, N. Y. only at 5 P. M. Due New York 7:30 A. M.
MAINE AND THE PROVINCES
BANGOR LINE. Bangor and intermediate landings. Lve. New York, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. 5 P. M.; connect at Rockland, Weds. and Sat. only for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND (Night) LINE. Lve. Central Wharf, week days 7 P. M., also Mon. 9 A. M. (Int'l. Line).
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Portland, Eastport, Calais, Lubec and St. John. Lve. Central Wharf, Mon. 9 A. M.

YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd.
Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.
Tickets & information at Wharf Office, also at City Office, 333 Washington St., and at Tourist Offices.

SOUTH
AMERICA



Bahia Buenos Aires Rio de Janeiro Santos Montevideo
S. S. Tennyson December 3, 3.00 p. m.
S. S. Voltaire December 25, 1.30 p. m.
S. S. Yarmouth January 5, 7.30 a. m.
12,500 ton steamers luxuriously equipped with every convenience. Especially designed for travel in the tropics. Good accommodations still available.
Company's Office, 49 Broadway, N. Y.
CHAS. V. JAMES & SON, 1 Broad St., W. H. RAYES, 10 Congress St., Boston.

LAMPSON & HOLT LINE

WEST INDIES
CRUISES

Two Luxurious 24-day Cruises to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica.

The wonderlands of the Caribbean, by beautiful specially chartered American steamships. Many exceptional side trips by automobile and special train are included.
From New York Feb. 10 and Feb. 21

South America
Delightful tours, including principal cities and many points of unique interest out of the beaten track. Frequent departures from December to March.
Also Tours to South Sea Islands, Japan and China, and California.
Send for booklet desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
17 Temple Pl., 300 Washington St.

UNDER ESCORT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 4
Via New York and Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., with optional side trips to Mount Vernon and Annapolis; stopover privileges, etc.

FLORIDA
ALL EXPENSES—\$15, \$21.50, \$27
Boston to Jacksonville, one way. Special Round Trip Home-seekers' Excursions.
December 4 and 15.

BERMUDA
December 9, 20 and 30. Tours from \$38.50, including hotels, side trips, etc.

CALIFORNIA
By rail from Boston \$68 and up. By sea through Panama Canal. Special cruises in January, February and March, calling at ports in Cuba and Jamaica.

Send for itineraries, mentioning tours in which you are interested.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc.
248 Washington Street Boston

Now is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and visit

HONOLULU

Suva, New Zealand, Australia
R.M.S. "Makara" (13,200 tons)
R.M.S. "Makara" (13,200 tons)
Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 14
Round Pacific Tour, \$37.50 up. Honolulu, \$125 up.
For further particulars apply to: Can. Pacific Ry. 1231 Broadway, N.Y., or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Red Cedar Chests
and Japanese Table Covers

to be held Monday and Tuesday in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor, will offer decided advantages to the purchaser.

GENUINE RED CEDAR CHESTS

(size 42x20x20) dust-proof and fitted with lock, key and casters; exceptional value at \$9.25

JAPANESE TABLE COVERS

of tinsel cloth, in various sizes special at 95c., \$1.10 & 2.85

Included in this Sale will be

A Quantity of Upholstery Squares

comprising tapestries, armures, velvets and velours (from the regular stock of upholstery fabrics), all of which will be marked

at attractively low prices.

This Sale will offer an unsurpassed opportunity for those intent upon buying holiday gifts

Several Thousand Yards of
Silks, Velvets and Velvetens

of fine qualities, in black and colors, to be placed on sale Monday, arranged in useful lengths for holiday presents.

will offer very remarkable values

An Important Offering of
Hand-made French Lace Curtains

and
Hand-made Filet Lace Panels

will present, commencing Monday, exclusive importations of the present season at very unusual concessions from regular prices.

Hand-made French Lace Curtains
per pair \$5.85, 6.75, 8.75 & 10.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Panels
each \$9.75, 12.50, 14.00 to 45.00

A Number of Decorative Lace Pieces also to be included in this offering, at uncommonly low prices, will consist of Hand-made Filet Lace Covers, Scarfs, etc., all appropriate for gift purposes.

(Fourth Floor)

An Interesting Group of
Smart Evening Gowns

prepared especially for the present season's fashionable functions, is ready for selection. These Gowns are developed in soft satins, chiffon velvets, metallic brocades, and cloth of gold.

A Special Offering of EVENING GOWNS

will present extraordinary value on Monday at \$37.50

(Ready-to-wear Gown Dep't, Third Floor)

A New Selection of
Woolen Fabrics

IN SUIT, COAT, DRESS & SKIRT LENGTHS

all cut from this season's stock, will be placed on sale Monday, December 4th, at greatly reduced prices

This offering includes Broadcloths, Velours, Serges, Cheviots and Homespuns, all extensively in demand at the present time.

An Extraordinary Sale of
Silk Hosiery for Men & Women

will present an unusual opportunity on Monday for obtaining Hosiery of desirable qualities at advantageous prices.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Black silk, with cotton tops and soles, per pair 85c.
Black Silk . . . per pair 95c. & \$1.35
Black or white silk (very durable quality) per pair \$1.55
Black silk, with hand-embroidered clocks in black or white . . . per pair \$1.65
Black, white, gray or bronze silk (Richelieu rib) per pair \$1.75
Striped silk, featuring a large variety of attractive color combinations . . . per pair \$2.95

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

Black, white, tan or gray silk, . . . per pair 95c.
Black silk . . . per pair \$1.10
Also Men's Silk-plated Half-Hose, in black, white, gray, navy blue or tan, per pair 55c.

Practical Holiday Gifts

Men's Gold Cuff Links . . . \$6.50	Leather Music Folio . . . \$3.00	Men's Cloth House Coat . . . \$5.00
Men's Gold Scarf Pin (stone-set) . . . 10.00	Leather Bill Fold (pin seal) 1.25	Boys' Cloth Mackinaw, in gray or brown; sizes 8 to 18 years . . . 8.75
Gold Pocket Knife . . . 15.00	Leather Card Case (for Men) . . . 1.75	Men's Silk Suspenders . . . 1.50
Silver Vanity Box . . . 6.75	Men's Leather Slippers . . . 5.00	Men's Evening Waistcoat of silk . . . 7.00
Silver-mounted Individual Pepper-and-Salt Caster . . . 2.25	Mahogany Telephone Table 12.50	Women's Wool Sports Scarf 1.50
Silver-mounted Jam Jar, with spoon (enameled) . . . 7.50	Mahogany Tabouret . . . 4.50	Women's Sports Vest, of silk jersey, silk-lined 13.50
Silver Butter Spreaders, set of six . . . 9.00	Mahogany Serving Tray, with glass top . . . 8.00	Women's Collar-and-cuff Set of white broadcloth 4.75
Silver Olive Fork . . . 1.10	Madeira Hand-embroidered Centerpiece (27-inch) . . . 4.75	Women's and Misses' Plaid Wool Plush Scarf and Tam o'Shanter . . . 3.75
Silver Teaspoons, set of six . . . 6.00	Brass Desk Clock . . . 4.50	Girls' Brushed-wool Sweater Scarf and Cap (6 to 12 years) . . . 10.75
Silver-mounted Corkscrew . . . 3.00	Address Book . . . 2.00	Silver Vase . . . 6.00
Quill Fan . . . 6.75	Box of Stationery . . . 2.75	
Men's Gold Tie Clasp . . . 3.50	Fountain Pen . . . 2.50	
Men's Snakewood Walking Stick, gold-mounted . . . 18.50	Children's Rainy-day Play Set . . . 5.50	
Leather Brief Case . . . 5.00	Boys' Brushed-wool Sweater (V-neck); sizes 26 to 36 chest . . . 5.00	

The silver articles quoted are sterling; the gold are 14-karat.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

PROHIBITION PARTY FUTURE IS DISCUSSED

Leaders of "Dry" Organization Say Members Will Join With First Big Party Which Writes Prohibition in Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Prohibition Party is watching with the greatest interest the move Mr. Bryan has taken to win the Democratic Party to national prohibition, and in the judgment of party leaders here, as expressed to The Christian Science Monitor, the Prohibition Party will become a part of the Democratic Party if the latter writes prohibition in its platform. Having observed the Prohibition Party for some time, the writer was disposed to believe that there would be opposition within the party to such a move. He was assured to the contrary.

To have one of the great parties take up the issue has been the dream of many "dry" leaders. They do not care how prohibition comes, just so it comes. They have realized that the party was a prophet of the prohibition movement, not the means by which it could come to pass. They have been greatly encouraged by the latest announcement of Mr. Bryan. The task immediately ahead of the Prohibition Party is to strengthen itself as much as possible and prepare for the elections of 1918 and 1920. The party wants to lend as much aid as it can to Mr. Bryan and to all other prohibition workers in either old party.

It can do this best, it is thought, by enlarging its membership and continuing to spread the propaganda of prohibition. In 1918 it will make an effort to seat a number of congressmen. Plans are under way for forming a Prohibition Club in every one of the 50,000 precincts in the country, enrolling the voters therein, and clearing the way for prohibition activity in the next presidential year.

Some of the party workers hope that the size of the prohibition vote can be made attractive enough to weigh in the balance with a party faced with the loss of its saloon vote. Others hardly have hopes of this. "While the prohibition movement increases, the party must decrease," observed one worker paradoxically. "There is a new factor, the 'dry' states, and it is to these that the Democrats and Republicans will look in estimating sentiment, rather than to the Prohibition Party. What I meant when I said we must decrease was that as prohibition spreads, people will look for other means of getting it than the Prohibition Party."

There is some feeling at Prohibition headquarters that the Democratic Party offers more hope of indorsing prohibition than the Republican, and that because of its progressiveness it would appeal more to the party members. Mr. Bryan is making no overtures to the party. When here a short time ago he refused to discuss the future of the Prohibition Party, in conversation with the writer, maintaining simply that he was a Democrat.

NAVAL BASE AT HAMPTON ROADS IS ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Atlantic fleet needs an adequate fleet base on Chesapeake Bay, Capt. Jonah McKean, aide for material to the chief of operations, told the House Naval Committee Friday. He urged the purchase of the old Jamestown exposition site, facing the broad anchorage ground in Hampton Roads, for the purpose. Captain McKean appeared to explain estimates of \$5,133,000 for the air service, and since there would be an aviation field at the proposed base, he went into the plan in some detail. The owners ask \$1,400,000 for the exposition land, which includes about 640 acres, Captain McKean said. Chairman Padgett remarked that such a figure would mean a wide margin of profit, but the officer thought the facilities offered for sale were worth the price.

Explaining the tentative development scheme for the tract, Captain McKean said the training school, fuel storage, fleet stores, mines and mine-laying equipment would all be removed from the navy yard at Norfolk, which would be developed as an adequate construction and repair plant, while the rendezvous of the active ships would be transferred to the new base.

BOX CARS ORDERED TO SOUTH AND WEST

NEW YORK, N. Y. — To afford quick relief to the railroads which are affected most severely by the car shortage, the American Railway Association undertook yesterday to force a large number of box cars from other sections of the country to the South and West.

Announcement was made here that instructions had been issued to virtually all railroads by the conference committee on car efficiency of the association directing them to turn over to their southern and western connections more box cars than were received in return. This applies to both loaded and empty cars.

Under these directions, it was announced, New England railroads which have on their lines more cars than they own must turn over to their southern and western connections, 30 per cent more cars than they received from those lines.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, who recently has been appointed to the post of Director-General of British Military railways, has considerable experience of practical railway organization. For 12 years he was connected with American and East Indian railways, after which he joined the Northern Railway in England. In 1911 he was appointed deputy general manager on this line. On the formation of the Ministry of Munitions, in 1915, he became a director-general of munitions supply. When Mr. Lloyd George took up the duties of Secretary of State for War, Sir Eric Geddes' services were utilized by the War Office in connection with the transport services. Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes, the director of recruiting (formerly of McGill University, Montreal), is a brother of Sir Eric.

James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald, one of the most influential journalists of the interior, by permission of the French Government has been allowed to study conditions on the western front, and, as soon as he returns home, he will begin to write of this and other experiences in Europe during the last two months. The area over which the Herald circulates embraces voters commonly said to have less interest in the war than citizens along the ocean front, east and west. It has been good strategy for the Allies to get this particular observer posted as to conditions in Europe. Mr. Keeley is a native of England. Finding his way to Chicago, he began his career as a reporter on the Tribune, and, by 1898, had risen to be city editor, with more than local fame. For the next six years he served on the same journal as managing editor and general manager; and then he got the backing requisite to enable him to control the paper which he now edits.

William L. Saunders of New York City, is chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that is taking a referendum of the constituent bodies on its recommendation that there should be legal cooperation, under Federal supervision of those industries that involve primary natural resources, when the agreements made conserve the resources and also promote public interest. Mr. Saunders, who is a Georgian, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania for the engineering profession, and is now one of the leading manufacturers of tools and implements used in mining and excavation processes that the country has. Not a few of these implements are of his own devising. He has served on many national and international commissions assigned to investigate problems of commerce and navigation. He has been president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and has given much of his time to promoting the interests of the National Civic Federation.

John Baleom Shaw, who has just been inaugurated president of the Elmira (N. Y.) College for Women, has been a Presbyterian clergyman of prominence for some years, with important pastorates in New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles, Cal. He grew up on Long Island, N. Y., went to Lafayette College, and then to Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and at once thereafter took charge of the West End Presbyterian Church, in the borough of Manhattan, and remained there six years.

Thetus Willette Sims, member of the United States Congress from the Eighth Tennessee District, who is figuring prominently in the cross-examination of witnesses now appearing before the Newlands committee, which is investigating the railroads of the country and their problems of administration, was a lawyer and a school administrator before entering the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1897. His continuous term of lawmaking since then has given him experience and technical knowledge which, with his native ability, has made him an influential member of the House and of the Democratic Party. He is a native of Tennessee, and was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University.

CALIFORNIA BOMB CONSPIRACY CASES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Subpoenaing of witnesses for the trial of Franz Bopp, German Consul-General at San Francisco, and four members of his official family, charged with breaches of neutrality in connection with an alleged bomb conspiracy, was begun yesterday.

In addition to Bopp, those to be tried are E. H. von Shack, German Vice Consul; William von Brincken, attaché; Charles C. Crowley, detective for the German Consulate, and Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary.

It is alleged by the Government that Van Koolbergen was employed by German officials to dynamite bridges, tunnels and stations in Canada. The German officials deny this allegation, holding that the man was a British spy. Van Koolbergen recently was released from a prison in Alberta, Canada.

BRUMBAUGH DISPUTES PENROSE LEADERSHIP

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Governor Brumbaugh has come out squarely in favor of Edwin R. Cox of Philadelphia as speaker of the next House. This action will line him up against the Penrose forces, who have brought out Richard J. Baldwin of Chadd's Ford, Delaware County. In his announcement, the Governor states that he speaks also for "a large number of members-elect in Philadelphia and throughout the State." He has recently been in conference with many of these members. This places the Governor in the position of disputing Senator Penrose's leadership.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Machine for polishing the heads of screws, bolts and the like—Adams, John M., Orange, Mass.
Combination carriage and sled—Belliveau, Melas A., Lynn, Mass.
Stop mechanism for roving machines and the like—Bentley, Thomas, Dracut Center, Mass.
Collar—Bradley, Charles E., Boston, Mass.
Machine for assembling wafers—Brady, Alexander, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
Chemical injector—Carlson, Eric A., Quincy, Mass.
Indenting machine—Cassrain, Louis A., Beverly, Mass.
Scaling ladder—Close, Edmund E., Brockton, Mass.
Soap dispenser—DeDoory, Ladislau, Allston, Mass.
Lamp—Debrosky Frank, Adams, Mass.
Demountable rim for vehicle wheels—Dingley, Otis E., West Farmington, Me.
Combined ticket and statistical card—Eaton, George F., Wrentham, Mass.
Stop motion—Erickson, Edward, Cliftondale, Mass.
Roller bearing—Hart, Orlando W., Fall River, Mass.
Hedge—Jenkins, Arthur L., Methuen, Mass.
Wheel rim, spring wheel—Keating, Robert M., Springfield, Mass.
Non-skid chain—Kirkwood, John, Lenox, Mass.
Non-glaring headlight—Larkin, Harry W., Medford, Mass.
Egg case—Lang, James S., Boston, Mass.
Boiler tube cleaner—Lufkin, George A., Revere, Mass.
Last—MacFarland, William J., Boston, Mass.
Ground connector—Marcus, Israel, Winthrop, Mass.
Support—McFeely, Ronald F., Beverly, Mass.
Clothes drier—Michaud, John C., Springfield, Mass.
Toilet paper package—Moore, Frederick H., Melrose, Mass.
Artificial tooth—Myerson, Simon, Cambridge, Mass.
Bicycle construction—Parda, Stanley, North Adams, Mass.
Tramway gearing—Dunn, J. H., Springfield, Mass.
Spray nozzle—Pepper, Chester L., Chelsea, Mass.
Safety shipping device for work tables—Phillips, Eli W., Boston.
Grate—Rider, William E., Mansfield, Mass.
Machine for forming cartons—Robinson, George A., Boston, Mass.
Air controlling device for internal combustion engines—Roper, Walter F., Hopedale, Mass.
Sound absorbing wall or ceiling—Sabine, Wallace C., Boston.
Stocking—Scott, Robert W., Boston.
Fastener setting machine—Shaw, Walter, Dedham, Mass.
Patch applying mechanism—Sherman, John A., Worcester, Mass.
Automatic railway gate—St. Marie, Arthur J. M., Oldtown, Me.
Automatic valve—Suren, Nathan H., Needham, Mass.
Bolt or railway spike—Taft, Augustus H., Fairhaven, Vt.
Mat holder—Taylor, George H., Wakefield, Mass.
Passenger car—Turner, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD'S ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England — The average weekly convictions for drunkenness in Greater London, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Middlesbrough and Gateshead aggregated 1497 in the period January to September, 1915. For the same period of the present year the convictions fell to 830—a reduction of 44.6 per cent. For Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen the reduction was 32.7 per cent. Nine English towns, including London, had a total of 99,735 convictions for drunkenness in 1914. Last year the total was 75,342. For the first nine months of 1916 it was only 52,443, or at the rate of 43,257 per annum. These interesting figures show the effect of the restrictions enforced by the Central Control (Liquor) Traffic Board. In the six months, April to September, 1915 (inclusive) 15,996,000 standard barrels of beer were retained for home consumption, as against 13,927,450 barrels for the same period this year, while the figures for spirits were respectively 15,209,000 proof gallons, and 8,678,000 gallons. The number of prisoners in the scheduled districts during the five months after drink restrictions were imposed was much less than in the previous five months. The board have acquired 170 licensed premises and the sale of alcohol has been discontinued in 27. Up to September 30 last a total of 495 canteens were in operation or preparation in establishments, controlled or national, in which 640,000 war workers are engaged. Of these canteens 154 are being provided from the current profits of controlled establishments, and the board have paid grants-in-aid in respect of 40 more provided by voluntary societies. The total allowances from current profits and payments in grant to Sept. 30 amounts to £397,283.

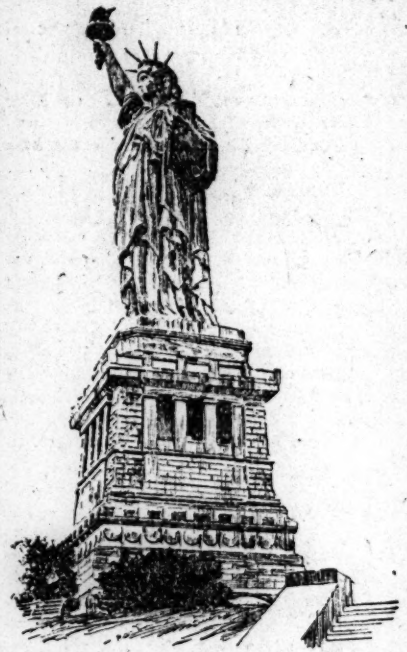
UNIVERSITY COURSE FOR THE MERCHANTS

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5 to 9 are the dates set for the 1916 merchants short course at the University of Kansas, says a Lawrence special to the Capital. "The object of the course is to tackle the problems that the business man meets daily," said F. R. Hamilton, director of the extension division which will give the course. Salesmanship, advertising and store management will occupy a large part of the program.

PRESIDENT TO DEDICATE NEW LIBERTY LIGHT

New York to Hold Electrical Fete Day to Inaugurate Week of Trade Celebrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y. — When President Wilson dedicates the statue of Liberty's flood lighting system tonight, America's Electrical Week will be officially opened. This celebration is the only formal public observance of the week in this city. Lighting com-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor
panies have exhibitions of their own, and in common with the trade throughout the country special efforts are being made to concentrate public attention on the value of electrical achievements for the next week.

The income from the permanent fund raised for the purpose will be used to defray the cost of illumination of the statue of Liberty. President Wilson reaches New York at 3:18 today, and leaves at 5:10 on the Mayflower. The President's party will include Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. The yacht will approach the statue about 6 and the President will give a wireless signal for the illumination of the statue.

Fifth Avenue as far as Thirty-fourth Street will be especially illuminated for the electrically-lighted automobile parade which will escort the President to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he and Mrs. Wilson will be tendered a dinner. The speakers will include M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Ralph Pulitzer, Henry Doherty, and Chauncey M. Depew, who spoke at the dedication of the statue in 1886.

America's electrical week is planned by the trade to emphasize the potency of electricity in America's prosperity. Discussing the meaning of the week, Gilbert K. Harrison said:

"This industry has increased its exports from \$14,976,659 for the eight months ending Aug. 1915, to \$23,528,623 for the corresponding period in 1916. The industry continues to strive forward for it markets the most essential factor in the social and industrial progress of the day.

"How many people know that there is enough hydro-electric energy running to waste in America to equal the daily labor of 30 times our adult population? How many know that this industry, counting electrical railways, etc., represents investments of more than \$8,000,000,000, enough to build 18 Panama canals or feed all the men and horses in the European War for 21 years? Last year the industry did a business of \$2,324,000,000.

"The celebration is a gigantic educational and sales campaign. Its direction is in charge of the Society for Electrical Development, which has members in 48 states. There are local committees in 318 important centers. Last year 33 shows were conducted. This year there are more than 100. Parades, pageantry, special illuminations and other features are to be used."

WELLESLEY HEARS POET FROM INDIA

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, poet, philosopher and educator of India, delivered the first lecture in the all-college lecture course of the year at Wellesley College last night. The lecturer was garbed in the clothing of India, and in the course of the evening he told of circumstances in his country while he was writing many of his poems and other productions. He described the hills of India, and told of the effect they had upon his thought and the works of his pen. The lecturer spoke in Billings Hall.

He was introduced to the students, about 400 of whom were present, by Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of the college. He spoke something about his impressions of the United States, saying that the amazing wealth seemed to him to be the prevalent purpose of the citizens. He said that the development of the intellectual traits was something to be sought after in this country. People here, he said, should strive for higher ideals than those sought now by the majority.

HALIFAX AGAIN DARKENED

HALIFAX, N. S. — Municipal authorities received orders from the military headquarters Friday to renew the enforcement of the lighting regulations, which were suspended a few weeks ago. Proprietors of shops, theaters and hotels are forbidden to display lights which throw their rays into the street or sky.

QUEBEC MAKES LONG STRIDES IN AGRICULTURE

Milk Industry Shows Great Increase—Growth of Experts to United States — Back-to-Land Idea Gains

MONTREAL, Que. — The tremendous strides being made by the agricultural industry in this province, says a special to the Star from Quebec, are shown in a report laid on the table of the Legislature by the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture. The report covers the period ending June 30, 1916.

Among other things, the minister says that at the end of the current calendar year the milk industry in the province will pay its producers \$21,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the figures of the previous year. Last year the production of butter was \$10,900,000, and of cheese \$7,500,000, a total of \$18,400,000. There are in the province 1991 factories, 883 being cheese factories, 558 creameries and 523 combinations of the two. The Government spent last year \$100,000 to encourage dairying in addition to the \$25,000 subsidy from the Federal Government.

The exportation of milk and cream to the United States has grown to considerable proportions, the report states. The value of milk and cream thus exported was \$150,792 in 1910, but last year it reached \$1,455,405. The department spent last year \$725,747, including the federal grant of \$215,310.

Pupils at the Macdonald, College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, numbered during the year 470; at Ste. Anne de la Pointe, 356; and at Oka, 175; a total of 1002. The teaching of domestic economy, the report states, was introduced in 50 houses of instruction.

Coöperative societies among farmers increased during the year by 21, the grand total now being 162. The report concludes:

"The back-to-the-land movement, encouraged by this Government, is powerfully seconded by all our institutions of learning. The agricultural education given our children has already created a new current of ideas as regards agriculture, and I see with great satisfaction that agricultural classes are attracting the attention of all classes of the population."

FUND TO AID ANIMALS

By the will of Sarah E. Conery, filed in the Probate Court office yesterday, \$6000 is left to the city of Boston for the erection of a fountain to furnish water for horses, dogs and other animals. A site in the neighborhood of Summer Street is preferred. The will also gives \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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SCHOOL CENTER ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING WEEK

All activities at the school centers next week are to be kept within the regular circles. While the broader appeal must be made, it is recognized that the regular work of the groups as such, is needed for growth. Announcements are as follows:

Charlestown School Center—Dec. 6, regular club activities; report of Eva W. White Club entertainment committee. Dec. 7, afternoon, Mothers Club musicale by members; folk dancing under direction of Miss Murphy. Dec. 8, Whist Club, Ladies Choral Club; meeting under direction of Miss Mary Crowley. Dec. 9, gymnasium; basketball games at 8 p. m., Center team vs. U. S. S. Kearsarge, Concord A. A. 78. St. Francis A. A.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 5, Women's Club; lecture by Mrs. Corrigan, music and a social hour. Dec. 6, reception to Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser and staff soldiers who went to the border; rehearsal of East Boston Choral Society; rehearsal of Dramatic Club for play; business meeting of Folk Dancing Club. Dec. 8, monthly business meeting of Mixed Chorus Club; basketball match between Center team and Beale Athletic Association team. Dec. 9, orchestra rehearsal; business meeting of Elderly Club under the direction of Miss Goodale; motion picture entertainment.

North End School Center—Dec. 8, the third of a series of lectures on "The State, City and Immigrant" will take place beginning at 8 p. m.; Filippo Assanti will be the speaker; there will be motion pictures, vocal and instrumental music; Joseph Spano, secretary of the North American Civic League, will preside. Dec. 5, "The Discovery of America," a drama in five acts, will be presented at the Hancock School; it will be given in Italian; Miss Lina Damiano will sing; the play is under the direction of Miss Lotta A. Clark and Prof. Lapiana of Harvard University; Joseph Merenda will take the part of Columbus, and Mrs. Raymond P. Bonelli that of Queen Isabella.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 5, motion picture entertainment, "Story of the Revolution." Dec. 6, Kenilworth Minstrels. Dec. 7, afternoon home talent program at Mothers Club, "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works," entertainment by Chandler Social Club. Dec. 8, community entertainment and social.

Sherwin School Center—Dec. 8, afternoon, Mothers Club meeting, Edward P. Shute, master of the Sherwin School, will speak on "What I Know About Boys." The club is planning a Christmas party with entertainment and tree for Friday afternoon, Dec. 22.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

The guest of honor, at a dinner of the Women's City Club next Monday evening will be Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture. He will be the principal after dinner speaker.

"Too Clever By Half"

In goods—as in people—it is well to have cleverness tempered with utility.

Since 1845 the cardinal virtue of Cross ware has been Usefulness.

A Useful and Artistic Knitting Bag to carry on arm. Outside is of natural straw, lining of silk in colors, silk drawing cords running through bone rings. Two amber colored bone knitting needles. Colored silk apples with foliage outside, also tassels of silk and colored beads. Width 18 inches, depth 9 inches. \$6.75.

An Unusual Grape Stand of Prince's Silver Plate with flare sides. Bottom is pierced and engraved with grape design. Stem has hooks at top to hold grapes. Height of stand over all, 11 inches. Width of base, 10 1/2 inches. Price, \$6.75.

A Most Convenient Sewing Stand of white wicker, with satin lining throughout in colors. Cover of crushed morocco. Fitted with: 2 pairs of scissors, 2 hem measures, 4 spools of thread, 3 packages assorted needles, sterling silver thimble, bodkin, 2 knitting needles, thread winder; 13 x 13 x 23 inches high, complete. \$30.50

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BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Ernest Schelling, pianist, will appear as soloist at the symphony concerts of Dec. 5 and 9, taking part in the Liszt second concerto for piano and orchestra, in A major. The program includes the Franck symphony in D minor, the Borodin "Sketch of the Steppes" and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe."

The symphony orchestra gives its third concert in Cambridge, in Sanders Theater, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 7, with Ernest Schelling assisting. The program comprises the Haydn symphony in C minor, No. 9; the Smetana symphonic poem, "Wallenstein's Camp"; the Liszt piano concerto in A major, No. 1, and the Berlioz overture, "Coraire."

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, gives a recital in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon with Conrad V. Bos as her accompanist. She will sing the following selections:

"Der Jüngling und der Tod," "Der Fluß," "Des Fischers Liebeslied," "Andenken," Schubert; "Nuit d'été," Debussy; "La chère maison," Dalcroze; "Nuit d'été," Massenet; "Petite fleur des bois," Massenet; "Komm wir wandeln," "Im Lenz," "In der Mondnacht," "Vielchen," Cornelius; "Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen," "Wien du so süßlich lächelst," "Ständchen," and "Von ewiger Liebe," Brahms.

Boston Musical Union

The Boston Musical Union, George S. Dunham, conductor, gives its first concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 5, presenting Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The chorus will be assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, and soloists, as follows: Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano; Mme. Cara Sapin, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass.

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, gives a concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 7, presenting Haydn's "Creation." The soloists will be Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; J. Garfield Stone, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass.

Artists to Appear

Jacques Thibaud, violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 24, with Robert Lortat, pianist, assisting.

Mme. Johanna Gadekl, soprano, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 31.

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 7.

Carreno-Graveure Concert

Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist, and Louis Graveure, baritone, will appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 10, the date originally announced for Mr. Paderewski. Madame Carreno will play the Beethoven sonata "Appassionata," op. 57; a group of three Chopin pieces, nocturne in C minor, étude in A flat, ballade in G minor; also a romanza by Rubinstein and a polonaise in E major by Liszt. Mr. Graveure will sing three groups of songs, one in German, by Franz, Wolf, Grieg and Brahms; the second in French by Debussy, Saint-Saëns, Duparc and Massenet; the third in English by Elgar, Russell, Arnold and Crisp.

Flonzaley Quartet

At the special concert of the Flonzaley Quartet, to be given in Jordan Hall on the evening of Monday, Jan. 8, two new compositions will be presented. The first is a quartet in B major (MSS.) by the Swiss composer, Ernest Bloch; the second is an unaccompanied suite for two violins (MSS.) by Emanuel Moór. Besides these modern works, the program will contain the Haydn quartet in G major, op. 77, No. 1.

George Copeland

George Copeland, pianist, will give a recital Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, pianist. The following numbers make up the program: Bourrée, Bach; sonata I, sonata II, Scarlatti; mazurka, valse and mazurka, Chopin; sonata, "Appassionata," Beethoven; "En Blanc et Noir," for two pianos, Debussy; "Esquisses," Stancichinsky; two études, Debussy; "Recuerdos," Groves; "Malagrena," Albeniz; "Danse Espagnole," Granados; "Soleil à Midi," Jongens.

Oscar Seagle

Oscar Seagle, baritone, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock. His program is as follows:

"Begi occhi lucenti," Andrea Falconieri; "Non premiers Amours," Nicolajewski; "L'amour de moi," "Tannhäuser."

TUESDAY AFT., Dec. 12, at 3 STEINERT HALL

CHARLES ANTHONY

PIANO Recital Reserved Seats \$2.00 and \$1.50. Tickets new at the Hall.

SONG RECITAL

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Soprano Seats 50c to \$1.50. Tickets new on sale

SONG RECITAL

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Edith Thompson

PIANO

Julius Theodorowicz

STEINERT HALL

Monday Evening, Dec. 4

Violinist Reserved Seats 50c to \$1.50. Tickets at the Hall

SAMUEL GARDNER

STEINERT HALL

Thursday Aft., Dec. 9

Violin Recital Reserved Seats 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

and "Chanson a manger," Old French; "Lamento Provençal," Paladilhe; "Clair de Lune," Debussy; "Requiem," Debussy; "L'âme blanche," Elie; "Chanson de la puce," Moussorgsky; "Alte Liebe," "Botchaft," and "Nachigall," Brahms; "Wenn du mein Liebest, steigst zum Himmel auf," Wolf; "Ash Grove," Old Welsh; "Bailyns Ballad" and "Would God I Were the Tender Apple-Blossom," Old Irish; "Thus Wisdom Sings" and "The Joyous Wanderer," Horman.

Samuel Gardner

Samuel Gardner, violinist, appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 7, with Emil Newman assisting as accompanist. He will play the following works:

Rondo, Mozart; concerto in A minor, Vivaldi-Nachts; chaconne, Bach; romance, Rachmaninoff; "Molly on the Shore," Grainger; humoresque, Kolar; "From the Canoe," Gardner; "Zephyr," Hubay; Negro air and danse, Scott; Hungarian dance, Brahms.

Miss Edith Thompson

Miss Edith Thompson, pianist, and Julius Theodorowicz, violinist, appear in Steinert Hall on the evening of Monday, Dec. 4, presenting the following selections:

Leku, sonata for piano and violin, Chopin; three preludes and scherzo in B minor, Miss Thompson; Havanaisa, Saint-Saëns, Mr. Theodorowicz; Beethoven, "Kreutzer" sonata, Miss Thompson and Mr. Theodorowicz.

Mme. Ethel Leginska

Mme. Ethel Leginska, pianist, will be heard in Jordan Hall Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock. She will play a Chopin program, made up of the following numbers:

Ballade in G minor, op. 23; bolero, op. 19; 18 preludes, op. 28; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; four études, op. 10; Nos. 12 and 7, and op. 25, Nos. 11 and 12.

Gideon Music Talk

The fourth of Henry Gideon's music talks will take place at Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. The subjects will be: the two Russian operas "Boris Godunoff" and "Prince Igor." Miss Constance Purdy will be the illustrator.

Miss Gladys Lott

Miss Gladys Lott and Paul Schwerley appear at Steinert Hall, Monday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock p. m. Miss Lott will present works by Kipling, Tagore and Lear, also traditional nursery and nonsense rhymes and songs by German, Hoffman, Harris, Tagne, Carpenter, Coolidge, Lang, Johnston and Bulard. Mr. Schwerley will play a composition of his own for the viola d'amore.

Harold Bauer

Harold Bauer, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock. His program will be made up of "Music of Today," the following composers being represented: Arnold Schoenberg, Claude Debussy, Edward Royce, Scriabine, Franck, Raoul Laparra and Moussorgsky.

Russian Music Society

The Russian Music Society gives its first concert at the studio of Nicola Oulukanoff, 295 Huntington Avenue, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock. The American String Quartette (Miss Marshall, Miss Stickney, Miss Packard and Miss L'Africain) will present the quartet in A, op. 2, of Glière. Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould will present songs, as follows: "Triste est le steppe," Gretchaninoff; "L'interieur," Moussorgsky; "Only Love," Dargomyzsky; "Evening," Tchaikowsky; "Long Years Have Passed," Rubinstein. Wells Weston will assist at the piano.

Cecilia Society

The Cecilia Society, Chalmers Clifton, conductor, appears in Symphony Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 14, presenting Frederick S. Converse's new composition, "The Peace Pipe." Miss Marcella Craft, soprano; Willard Flint, bass, and Bernard Ferguson, baritone, will assist the society as soloists, and an orchestra of 65 Boston Symphony men will play. The chorus will present two numbers complete, the Converse cantata and Bach's "Sleepers, Wake!" In addition will be given four numbers from the Brahms requiem.

Miss Rosalie Miller

Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano, gives a recital in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 5, with Richard Epstein as her accompanist. She will sing the following selections:

"Les héros que j'attends," Lully; "Si j'étais petit oiseau," Marais; "Le grillon," Rameau; "Dieu d'Israël, calme non despoir," Gaveaux; "Von ewiger Liebe"

and "Mädchenlied," Brahms; "Und Gern hat er mir Rosen gebracht," Marx; "Lichte Nacht" and "Denn Rat ist wohl gut," Grieg; "Un verde praticello," "Quando ti sidi," "La benedetto," "Dedica," Chagall; "La solitaire," Saint-Saëns; "When Your Dear Hands," La Forge; "The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold," Foote.

George Harris

George Harris, tenor, an artist who has taken the trouble to study the Russian language in order that he may present the songs of Rachmaninoff and other composers of the Russian school in the original texts, appears in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 6. He will sing a group of works by Rachmaninoff, new to the recital repertoire, as follows: "God Took All From Me," "She Is Lovely as the Noon," "The Open Grave," "Memories" and "Night, and We Alone." He will also sing works by Gluck, Wolf-Ferrari, Lalo, Wolf, Brahms, Rummel and Kernochan and a few folk songs. His accompanist will be William Reddick.

Handel and Haydn Society

The Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gives its two annual performances of Handel's "Messiah" in Symphony Hall on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, and on the evening of Monday, Dec. 18, at 7:45 o'clock. The soloists at the first concert will be as follows: Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass. The soloists for the second concert will be the same except that Mrs. Evelyn Scotney will take the soprano part.

The society gives a concert of miscellaneous works on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 18, with Miss Geneva Jeffords, soprano, William W. Hicks, tenor, and G. Roberts Lunge, bass, assisting. It will present Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on the evening of Sunday, April 8, with soloists as follows: Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Miss Alma Beck, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Clarence Whitehill, bass.

Season ticket-holders of last year may secure their former seats at Symphony Hall on Dec. 1, 2 or 3. This year's sale of season tickets will open Monday, Dec. 4 at 8:30 o'clock a. m. at Symphony Hall. Tickets include the choice of one performance of "The Messiah" and carry the right of renewal for another season for the same seats. The sale of tickets for "The Messiah" concerts, will open Monday, Dec. 11 at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

Witek-Malkin Trio

The Witek-Malkin Trio gives a concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 6, presenting the following pieces:

Schubert, trio in B flat major, op. 99; Reger, sonata for piano and violin in E minor, op. 122; Tchaikowsky, trio in A minor, op. 50.

Louis Cornell

Louis Cornell, pianist, gives a recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 4, presenting the following works:

Beethoven, sonata, op. 90; Dohnányi, "Winterreise," op. 13; Ganz, sarabande, op. 24, No. 1, and "Flüchtige," op. 24, No. 2; Glinka-Balakirev, "L'adieu," op. 18, No. 2; Liszt, sonata in B minor.

CIVIC OPERA TO INCORPORATE

A meeting of the men and women who are organizing the Boston Civic Opera Company is to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday afternoon, when incorporation plans will be considered. According to arrangements already made, the company will open the season under the direction of Samuel Kronberg about Jan. 1, appearing at the National Theater.

HARVARD SCHOLARSHIP

Following the action of the present junior class, the first to occupy Freshman Halls, the Harvard class of 1919 has given a scholarship to the freshman man who has shown the greatest combination of athletic ability, social activity and scholastic excellence during the first half of the present academic year.

BOSTON TEACHERS CLUB

New phases of banking and insurance will be presented to the Boston Teachers Club at Kingsley Hall next Thursday afternoon. The speakers will be State Treasurer Charles Burdell and Assistant Superintendent of Schools Augustine L. Rafter. The meeting will begin at 4:30 o'clock.

MR. BRESKIN HEARD IN WORKS FOR VIOLIN

Elias Breeskin, violinist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Irene Schwarz assisting as accompanist; evening of Dec. 1. The program: Bach, sonata No. 1; Corelli-Kreisler, sarabande and allegretto; Tartini-Kreisler, fugue; Lalo, "Spanish Symphony"; Goldmark, Sir; Kniesel, grande étude de concert; Paganini-Vorrich, "The Voice of the Woods"; Wieniawski, polonaise brillante.

Mr. Breeskin is a well-trained player, as far as his training goes. He is skillful in manipulating his bow and accurate and apt in his fingering. His violin, considered as a voice, has a remarkably good upper register, but somewhat crude middle and lower registers. It is a question whether his masters have not shown hurry in putting him on the concert platform. His appearance must be regarded as experimental, for he has things to learn which only the studio can teach him. He is hardly ready yet for that contact with audiences which develops the interpreter.

The new violinist has much steadiness of poise and he is individual in his view of his music. He makes a pleasing approach. He has excellent promise, therefore, of becoming an artist who can interest the general listener and who can contribute to the expression of his times. He has already the knack of selecting an effective program, to say nothing of a scholar's understanding of the types and schools of music which he presents. When he has acquired a more elastic technique and a more richly colored and a more sensitively shaded scheme of tone, he will be in a better situation for inviting public applause.

NEW ART WORKS IN BOSTON GALLERIES

Upward of 150 paintings, water colors and etchings by J. A. S. Monks were placed on public exhibition in the gallery of the Boston Art Club today, where they may be seen daily except Sunday through Dec. 16 from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mr. Monks is one of the few American painters who have specialized in landscape with sheep. Sheep appear in almost every canvas and print.

Usually the animals are part of the landscape, as they should be, to have interest for any large numbers of persons. "Tower Hill, Point Judith," is a work characteristic of Mr. Monks' best, a work worthy of him as a pupil of Inness, with something of the Inness brooding. The painting has solid craftsmanship as a basis and is typical of Mr. Monks' usually good color.

He has been a great experimenter, it is evident, a quality that gives variety to his show, whereas most one-man shows are monotonous in style. His color is better when well thinned with medium than when put on dryer with the palette knife in small dabs. His essay in the newer tricks of putting on color comes off best in the pictures he made on his western trip of last year, when he secured luminous and atmospheric marines in California.

nia brushed in with long bands of pure color.

Mr. Monks' command of sheep anatomy is best shown in his etchings, in which he has made his line serve well the illusion of softness and depth of the wool, and has seldom missed action or repose sought for. Again he has blended the sheep well with the landscape, using a continuity of line comparable with that Henry Wolff used in his wood engravings. It is interesting to note how Mr. Monks proceeded to the more desirable freer manner in his later etchings away from the careful, wiry line of his early plates, and how he has come to realize that many tonal effects can be left to the printer more successfully than they can be secured with the needle and acid.

Among so many canvases there are necessarily a number that are commonplace. But everywhere is to be noted the virtue of good composition. Many visitors will be interested in the repeated proof that Mr. Monks can draw; for one occasionally needs reassurance, after a round of the galleries, that drawing is not yet a lost art.

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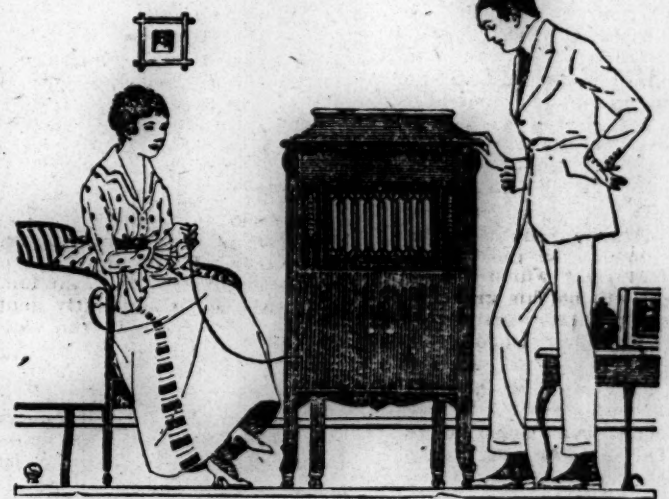
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOCKEY TEAM TO START PRACTICE AT ARENA SOON

Some to Start Next Week—Three Strong Aggregations in Boston This Season—Outlook Is Very Bright for Games

Hockey is now claiming the attention of sporting enthusiasts, and with the opening of the Boston Arena for public skating Thanksgiving Day, the hockey schedules will soon be under way. Arrangements have been made with the arena management so that some of the Greater Boston teams will start practice next week, and the season's outlook is very bright. The Boston Arena will be represented this year by a strong team. The loss of Michael Roach, John Layton and Patrick Quinn will be greatly felt, but there are many promising candidates out for the squad, and the team will not be weakened. Followers of the game will see some well-known players on the arena team this year. In Burton Nowell the arena team has secured a star player. Nowell made a name for himself when he captained last year's Melrose High School championship aggregation, and his work has marked him as one of the best defense players in the State. Irving Smith will play on the arena defense again this season, and the two should form a strong combination.

A new candidate who is very promising is T. A. Anderson, who comes to Boston from Canada. Anderson was well known in Canada as a defensive player of no little skill, and he will be a candidate for a position on the arena defense. He is a heavy man, but is very quick, and has had a great deal of competitive experience. Clinton Peabody of the B. A. A. is thinking of joining the arena squad, and Fred Percy, whose brother George is a member of the Harvard varsity squad, is also a candidate. Beside Irving Smith, his brother Norman, John Conley and J. A. Synnott of last year's team will be back. Capt. H. H. Murchie of last year's Dartmouth hockey team may play for the arena. A strong factor in this year's race for the hockey championship will be the Boston Hockey Club, which will take the place of the Harvard Club of Boston. The new team will draw on the latter's squad for material, but will not be limited to former Harvard men, and they are certain to have a strong team.

Last year's Harvard Club players who will play for the hockey club this season are Paul Smart, T. S. Hicks, W. H. Claffin and Robert Clifford. G. T. Doty, a former Harvard varsity player, will also play on the team. The B. A. A. will present a changed lineup this year. Forest Osgood is lost to the team, and some shifts will be made to cover his loss. However, Capt. F. D. Huntington and Raymond Skilton will play on the defensive, and Arthur Donahue will play goal, so the team will be a formidable one.

A series that is being looked forward to with considerable interest is the intercity series that will be played late in February. Near the close of the season the two strongest Boston teams will meet the two strongest New York teams for the championship of the two cities. This series will be played after the local league schedule has been completed.

ARMY-NAVY GAME WILL AGAIN BE AT POLO GROUNDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Army-Navy football game will be held at the Polo Grounds here next season on Saturday, Nov. 24, according to present plans. Last year, when the game was the subject of much controversy between West Point and Annapolis officials, it was proposed that hereafter the teams play in New York and Philadelphia in alternate years. According to this arrangement, Annapolis would next season choose Franklin Field.

It is understood, however, that Annapolis is now in favor of playing here next year, on account of the increased seating capacity and excellent arrangements at the Polo Grounds. It is likely that the two eleven will decide to play here every year.

HENIGAN MAY RUN IN SENIOR RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James Henigan of the Dorchester Club team of Boston will probably start in the senior national cross-country championship race to be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon of next week. Henigan, who won the junior national title on Thursday in the race over the Steadway course, and his teammates, who captured the club championship, are being urged by the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union to run in the senior race.

Dorchester was handicapped on Thursday by the inability of Victor McAuley to make the trip from Boston. McAuley is said to be almost as fast as Henigan over a six-mile course.

NEBRASKA, AMES, DRAKE, MISSOURI AND KANSAS UNIVERSITY WIN TWO PLACES EACH WHILE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IS ONE OF THE OTHER POSITION

ALL-MISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL ELEVEN FOR 1916

Position	Player	College
Right end	Eugene Packer '17	Ames
Right tackle	H. H. Corey '17	Nebraska
Right guard	D. O. Sprong '17	Drake
Center	Harry Lansing '17	Missouri
Left guard	Richard Burton '17	Kansas University
Left tackle	R. S. Hamilton '18	Missouri
Left end	L. W. Randels '17	Kansas State A. C.
Quarterback	L. B. Moss '17	Ames
Right halfback	M. Smith '17	Drake
Left halfback	Adrian Lindsey '17	Kansas University
Fullback	Hugh Otupalik '17	Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The choosing of a 1916 All-Missouri Valley Conference football eleven finds the places on the mythical honor team fairly well divided among the seven conference colleges except that Washington does not place a man upon the team.

Nebraska University, Kansas University, Missouri University, Drake University, and Ames each has two players; while the Kansas State Agricultural College is represented by one. The Washington University team of St. Louis had a very poor season, and even the players who were last year stars failed to show anything like their ability of last year. This may account for the fact that no Washington player is placed on the All-Conference team.

In picking the team, our attention is first directed toward the backfield men, as being the players who usually get the lion's share of football glory. Three of the four backfield positions are capable of easy decisions because there are three men who stand out clearly in the season's work. Quarterback, without a doubt, goes to L. B. Moss '17 of the Ames team. Moss weighs 165 pounds, is an experienced veteran at the quarterback position, and even last year was picked by many for a place on the All-Valley team. This year his work has been better and he has little opposition as compared to what he had last year. John Cowley '18 of Missouri were the only two other quarterbacks who might have been considered. Moss holds his own with Calley on defense and has decidedly the advantage as to generalship and ability on the offense.

At halfback, first choice unquestionably is Adrian Lindsey '17, of Kansas University. Lindsey is far and away the best halfback in the conference this year. Aside from his defensive ability and his power when carrying the ball, Lindsey is the best punter in the conference, and probably the surest drop-kicker as well. Lindsey's punting has been responsible for most of the creditable showing Kansas has made, particularly in the victory against Nebraska. The remaining halfback position lies between John Fast '18 of Kansas University and M. Smith '17 of Drake. Both are wonderful open-field runners, and both are strongest on offense. Smith's ability with the forward pass and his greater ability on defense, give him the place, with Fast as first substitute halfback.

For fullback two players are worthy of consideration. They are Hugo Otupalik '17 of Nebraska and William Rider '18 of Missouri. Rider has perhaps shown up to the best advantage of the two this year because of having a better backfield to work with, but Otupalik is really the better of the two. The Nebraska weighs 190 against Rider's 155; he is, to be sure, not quite so fast, but is a consistent ground gainer either through the line or around end; is a good punter, and all in all would be a more valuable addition to the team than Rider. Only one other fullback in the conference has attracted enough attention to be worthy of consideration for a place. He is H. S. Neilson '18 of Kansas University.

Altogether, the backfield of the team averages 174 pounds and has speed to go with the weight. It contains in Smith and Moss the two best forward pass men in the M. V. C. and in Lindsey and Otupalik the two best punners and drop-kickers in the conference. It is as strong on defense as on offense.

Taking up the line, the end positions are given to Eugene Packer '17 of Ames and L. W. Randels '17 of K. S. A. C. Packer weighs 175, is a sprinter of almost national reputation, and has consistently outplayed his opponents all season. Randels is not so fast as Packer and weighs only 165 pounds. However, he has had a large and important share in the good showing his team has made, and has played consistently. Only two other ends in M. V. C. football this fall are mentioned as being in the class with these two players. One is Speed Heath '18 of Kansas University, and the other is M. Jones '17 of Ames. Heath has had less experience than the other men and has nothing with which to balance this disadvantage. Jones, who played opposite end with his teammate Packer, would probably have been named as Packer's All-Conference teammate as well, except that he was unable to play in many of the more important games.

When tackles are discussed, two players are likely candidates for honor positions. These four men are H. H. Corey '17 of Nebraska, R. S. Hamilton '18 of Missouri, L. Groves '17 of Missouri and E. H. Pateck '18 of K. S. A. C. Corey, the Nebraska ranked third Rutherford and Chamberlain of Nebraska as the greatest trio in the valley. His position at tackle is beyond question with anyone who has seen him play. For the other tackle a new man is placed in Hamilton of Missouri. Hamilton weighs 185 pounds, is always down under punts ahead of his own ends, and is a whirlwind on both offense and defense. He won his letter last year at center. This year he was shifted to tackle and made an immediate and wonderful success at the new position. He has outplayed every man he has faced during the season by a clear margin. Groves and Pateck have each had three years' experience at the tackle position, and stand well above the average in ability.

The supply of really first-class guards in M. V. C. football this year is less plentiful than usual. In fact, in the choosing of two guards lies the biggest problem in the picking of the whole team. One of the positions is claimed with a fair degree of certainty by D. O. Sprong '17 of Drake. Last year was generally chosen All-Valley center. Sprong's work this season has not been quite up to the standard he set last year, due probably to the fact that he has been shifted to play defensive guard, but he is still to be ranked well above the average of a rather poor set of guards. Richard Burton '17 of Kansas University is placed at the other guard in preference to William Preston '18 of Missouri, and Edwin Kositsky '18 of Nebraska. His added experience and speed, together with a slight advantage in weight, make him a more valuable man than either Preston or Kositsky.

The center position is given to Harry Lansing '17 of Missouri. Lansing is a three-year veteran, who, although he weighs only 167 pounds, has won decisions over almost every good center in the valley since he began representing Missouri. Lansing is fast, knows his position thoroughly, and is perhaps the most intense player on the whole team. W. W. Wright '17 of the K. S. A. C. eleven, ranked as his inferior. Valley coaches say that the only player in the conference this year is his own teammate, Hamilton. Hamilton, however, has been worked after the early season games at tackle, and justly earns his place there. However, it must be admitted that Hamilton to have played center regularly, he would undoubtedly be given a place before Lansing.

The line of the All-Valley team as chosen averages a little better than 185 pounds, making the team as a whole average 179½ pounds. As will have been noticed, an unusually large percentage of the men are seniors and three-year veterans. To say that this experience makes the team the stronger is needless.

NEW CONTRACT BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE PLAYERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Adoption of a new form of players' contract was the chief business before the special meeting of the National Baseball Commission here Friday.

Pres. B. B. Johnson of the American League announced that a contract which he believed to be equitable to the players and club owners had been drafted, and that it would probably be adopted by the commission. He declined, however, to give any idea of what the new contract contained. Pres. J. K. Tener of the National League and A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, who, with President Johnson, constitute the commission, declined to discuss the question.

YALE MEETS HAVERTON

HAVERTON, Pa.—The Yale varsity soccer football team is scheduled to meet Haverton here this afternoon in their intercollegiate championship game. Haverton has defeated Cornell and lost to Princeton while Yale has won from Cornell and lost to Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania.

RUTGERS NAMES K. N. RENDALL
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Rutgers College football eleven will be captained next year by K. N. Rendall, who played tackle this season. He has been a member of the varsity for the last two years. He started out as a halfback, but was later shifted to end, then to guard, and then to tackle.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES

Player	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TR.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
Detroit	155	5199	870	1276	1815	202	96	17	202	545	530	264
Cleveland	155	5088	801	1279	1725	192	96	17	202	545	530	264
Boston	157	5085	839	1284	1677	231	67	19	231	523	606	254
New York	156	5198	877	1250	1601	197	56	14	238	463	482	249
St. Louis	156	5158	888	1262	1582	181	50	13	164	526	637	245
Washington	159	5124	836	1239	1555	170	60	12	165	538	598	242
Philadelphia	154	5016	847	1212	1568	169	65	19	158	495	631	242

INDIVIDUALS—FIFTEEN OR MORE GAMES

Speaker, Detroit	151	546	102	111	274	41	10	3	15	82	20	386
Cobb, Detroit	145	542	113	201	267	31	10	3	15	82	20	386
Spencer, Detroit	145	542	113	201	267	31	10	3	15	82	20	386
Jackson, Chicago	139	541	77	201	267	31	10	3	15	82	20	386
Rumler, St. Louis	137	541	77	201	267	31	10	3	15	82	20	386
Strunk, Philadelphia	135	544	71	172	228	30	9	1	3	7	324	271
Gardner, Boston	155	545	87	168	216	14	17	3	21	66	59	316
Veach, Detroit	150	566	82	152	215	19	7	2	23	48	36	308
Stead, St. Louis	151	580	83	177	229	32	15	3	24	62	41	306
Felsch, Chicago	146	546	78	164	233	24	11	2	19	40	37	305
Rice, Washington	141	580	83	177	229	32	15	3	24	62	41	306
Nunamaker, New York	91	260	25	59	76	8	3	1	15	15	29	299
Smith, Philadelphia	140	512	42	151	185	14	7	1	34	21	296	286
Hendryx, New York	53	112	14	33	37	2	1	1	26	25	19	295
Baumann, New York	79	237	10	18	27	2	1	1	8	6	290	286
Roth, Detroit	135	479	60	137	183	13	5	3	1	19	16	287
Crawford, Detroit	125	409	50	117	162	19	7	4	16	22	30	286
Wyckoff, Phila. Boston	16	14	1	92	129	11	13	9	37	10	286	286
Hellmuth, Detroit	157	118	97	174	212	23	6	1	4	111	67	282
Gilhooley, New York	136	451	57	127	185	30	11	2	14	41	67	282
C. Milan, Washington	150	545	87	168	216	14	17	3	21	66	59	316
C. Meid, St. Louis	100	293	23	80	127	14	3	1	12	56	31	273
DeBer, Cleveland	15	33	7	9	13	4	1	1	5	26	17	273
Ruth, Boston	20	136	18	37	57	8	3	3	4	10	23	273
Grover, Philadelphia	151	575	75	156	201	20	2	5	6	10	32	272
Hooper, Boston	45	170	21	46	53	7	2	1	14	30	35	271
Williams, Boston and Wash.	45	170	21	46	53	7	2	1	14	30	35	271
Carriagan, Boston	25	63	7	17	21	2	1	1	3	11	15	271
Stellbauer, Philadelphia	100	360	46	87	127	12	1	1	4	6	7	269
Baker, New York	100	360	46	87	127	12	1	1	4	6	7	269
Cunningham, Boston	152	566	82	152	193	29	5	1	24	33	56	268
Pratt, St. Louis	35	41	7	11	17	2	2	1	8	12	25	268
McGowan, Washington	99	315	41	159	233	35	12	5	16	54	56	267
Williams, Chicago	76	292	16	54	68	10	4	1	14	59	29	267
Ness, Chicago	75	258	32	69	99	7	5	1	15	19	26	267
Mullen, New York	146	485	12	39	50	9	1	1	6	9	73	267
Miller, St. Louis	110	338	41	129	159	17	5	1	28	72	26	266
Walters, Philadelphia	106	383	13	54	69	9	3	1	13	38	44	266
Walker, Boston	68	293	13	54	69	9	3	1	13	38	44	266
McElwaine, Philadelphia	54	155	18	124	184	29	11	3	14	23	45	265
Young, Boston	99	216	21	57	72	10	1	1	5	8	17	265
Young, New York	153	528	60	139	170	16	6	1	15	33	13	264
Pipp, New York	151	517	44	99	123	13	4	1	24	47	43	263
Trner, Cleveland	124	428	52	113	127	20	14	12	16	54	82	262
Gardner, Boston	146	533	51	138	182	26	9	27	40	29	262	262
Hobbs, Boston	131	510	47	108	127	17	1	27	36	48	258	262
McMullen, Chicago	68	187	8	31	166	18	4	3	20	30	35	257
Alexander, New York	52	78	3	20	24	2	1	2	12	19	30	257
Peckinpaugh, New York	142	542	82	138	188	22	8	2	12	26	50	255
Marsans, St. Louis	151	528	61	139	170	16	6	1	15	33	13	264
Shaw, Boston	140	471	51	119	151	12	1	1	23	57	41	254
Gainor, Washington	159	142	14	36	51	6	1	1	25	41	34	253
Epster, Washington	49	32	5	153	192	18	9	1	7	68	36	253

SIGNOR NITTI ON
POST-WAR ISSUES
THAT FACE ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In an important political speech delivered recently before his constituency of Muro Lucano by the Italian Deputy and former Minister Signor Nitti, the after-war problems confronting Italy were treated at some length. Whatever the outcome of the war, Signor Nitti foresees a period of arduous difficulties before Italy which the country should already set itself to face, but thanks to its demographic and economic structure he maintained that a wise utilization of forces might be made to bring about a great economic expansion. Italy, it was reckoned, would be the only European country with a strong reserve of manual labor at its disposal after the war. The male population of Italy would, in fact, probably be higher after the war than it has been before, none, for with an annual increase in population of about half a million, the yearly emigration in normal times had reached the figure of 1,000,000 men. In 1915 the transoceanic emigration fell to 38,226 and in 1916 it was still lower. Moreover, more than 600,000 Italians residing in other countries returned to Italy on account of the war, and with the return to work of even a tenth of the men then under arms the Italian labor market would be in a better condition than that of any other country.

Every effort must be made, continued Signor Nitti, to develop Italian industry, and to conquer the markets that would have been lost to the Central Powers. For extended commerce great enterprises must be organized, and for foreign trade to be maintained solidarity and union must be the basis of every initiative; Italy must therefore be prepared for united action. The industrial mobilization enforced during the war should be turned to future account in Signor Nitti's opinion, and Italian political economy should be revised. The future industrial greatness of Italy would rest largely upon private initiative, he considers, for it would not be possible for the State to make direct provisions nor to subsidize enterprises to any great extent. Steps must be taken, he insisted, with a view to seeing that those banks in Italy, not openly acknowledged by other nations as being of their nationality, were exclusively under the administration and management of Italian-born subjects alone. Further, the hydraulic possibilities of Italy should be developed with more determination and courage, and legislative provisions be made for the technical training needed to industry.

Increased taxation after the war would be necessitated by the national debt and the war pensions, and a study of the best ways and means to that end should not be delayed. Direct taxation was heavier in Italy than in any other country, he pointed out, but he considered a general income tax on a sliding scale running from 2 per cent to 5 per cent not only practicable but inevitable. In the new tax legislation a distinction must be made, he added, between capital devoted to production and capital devoted to consumption. One of the chief needs of the moment was a reduction in consumption. In Liguria, Piedmont and Lombardy, where wages were higher than formerly, there had been an unjustified increase in the consumption of meat, sugar, and so forth. Given also the price of benzine and the difficulty of procuring it, the use of motors should not be allowed except in the public service and for industrial purposes. The need for cutting down expenses would also force the country sooner or later, continued Signor Nitti, to diminish its traditional administrative organization. The political exigencies of the moment had called for an increased number of cabinet ministers, but after the war the ministerial body would have to be reduced to even less than its former size. Was it not absurd, he asked, for Italy to have more ministers than Russia, Japan, France and the United States? There was no necessity for two financial ministers, for instance, when all the countries of Europe and America had but one, nor did he see the necessity for a ministry of posts, nor why under present conditions the colonial minister should not be replaced by an under-secretary at the foreign office, while he also held the unnecessary to have a ministry for transports, a new institution in Europe. As a source of revenue to the State Signor Nitti advocated that coffee, petroleum and all mineral oils, together with the sale of sugar, should be constituted State monopolies.

LORD FRENCH AT
ECONOMY EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—In the course of his recent engagements at Manchester, Field Marshal Viscount French formally opened a national economy exhibition in Milton Hall, Deansgate. The object of the exhibition, he said, was to mobilize the civil forces of the empire in such a way as to bring the full weight of their united strength to bear upon the one great object in view—the attainment of a complete and lasting victory over their enemy. Every one could help in the exercise of that national economy which was so necessary to the prosecution of this war. To bring this work to a successful issue it was necessary that there should be a certain amount of teaching and instruction, dealing, amongst other things, with economy in life and economy in production. Under the heading of economy in production every one was deeply interested in the employment of disabled soldiers. He most sincerely hoped that some really good scheme would be devised by which employment could be found, and disabled soldiers treated as they ought to be. Expressing his admiration for the magnificent work and achieve-

ments of women throughout the war, not only in hospitals but in munition factories, workshops and other departments, he said their energy of purpose and skill were not confined to one place. Anyone who visited hospitals much in London would constantly see refined ladies, who had been brought up in the greatest luxury, on their knees scrubbing floors, cleaning out kitchens and doing other kinds of manual work in the service of the soldiers. One other section of the exhibition was under the heading of "War Savings and the Post Office." The War Savings Association enabled the general public to help by their savings the soldier in the field, and he thought it was the duty of every patriot either to become a member of the War Savings Association or else to buy some of their certificates. Unless the financial position of the Empire were kept in such a condition as to be able to find their forces in the field with everything they required, no war council or general staff, however brilliant, no commander-in-chief, however brave and self-sacrificing, could bring this war to a successful conclusion.

SELF-GOVERNMENT
ADVOCATED IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Hon. K. Chintamani, presiding at the United Provinces conference at Jhansi lately, delivered an address which is interesting as indicating the strictly moderate view of the policy which the British Government ought to pursue in India. Mr. Chintamani is one of the ablest men in his province, and his paper, the Leader, published at Allahabad, has taken a consistently dignified, moderate and serious view of its journalistic responsibilities ever since it was launched, nearly half a dozen years ago. The reforms urged by Mr. Chintamani may, therefore, be considered the irreducible minimum of India's political demand.

Referring to the war and India's attitude toward Great Britain, Mr. Chintamani declared that India was absolutely faithful to Britain and aimed, not at the severance of her connection with England, but at the amelioration of her condition under the British aegis. A self-governing India would be a source of strength to the Empire. The existing system of administration by a bureaucracy of temporary sojourners in the land, not accountable for their actions, methods, or omissions to the permanent inhabitants of the country, had outlived its utility, and was neither adequate nor suited to India's present and future requirements.

Criticizing the military policy of the Government he said it was their acutest grievance that the nation had been demoralized, and had no military training. Not even a potential Sivali or Ranjit Singh could aspire to be a commissioned officer. For all these disabilities the remedy was self-government. They must insist upon being in this country what other people were in their countries. The coming readjustment of inter-imperial relations made the question of self-government for India urgent. National self-respect demanded it, and the condition of the country required it. The British connection with India would be strengthened and confirmed by it. Turning to provincial affairs, the speaker urged the appointment of a Governor with council and the reform of the Provincial Legislature which had in it too many officials and nominated members, and too few elected members.

PIONEER INSTITUTE FOR FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The members of the German Pioneer Institute for Flying recently held their annual meeting in Berlin under the presidency of Herr von Riess. Among those present were Count Zeppelin, Professor von Parseval, Reichsrat von Miller (Munich), Dr. Lewald, ministerial director to the Prussian Cabinet, Admiral Starke, Professor Reissner and the well-known builders of German aeroplanes, Herren Euler, Fokker and Rumpier. Count Zeppelin, who spoke in the name of the guests, paid a special tribute to Dr. Lewald, whom he thanked for the great support he had given to the question of airships and other aircraft, especially with regard to the German Pioneer Institute for Flying, and the Kaiser Wilhelm competition for aircraft motors. With-out Dr. Lewald's energetic support, he said, the development of the construction of Zeppelin airships would have been imperiled. Dr. Lewald, in returning thanks, referred to the absent director of the institute, Professor Bendemann, and also to Geheimrat Albert, who is in America, and dwelt on the service they had rendered with regard to the development of the German flying service. Dr. Lewald also paid a tribute to Count Zeppelin.

EDUCATION IN WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHREWSBURY, England.—At the annual meeting of the Welsh County Schools Association at Shrewsbury the following resolutions were adopted: That for the proper development of secondary education in Wales it is essential that the intermediate schools should continue to provide courses of a post-senior character. That experience has shown that a fair proportion of pupils in all schools are fully qualified to take advantage of such advanced instruction, apart from those who intend proceeding to the university. It is the opinion of the association that, as a general rule, it is not in the interests of the students that they should enter upon a university career before the age of 18. That not only is the association strongly of opinion that Latin should not be an obligatory subject for matriculation, but that the time has come for the doing away of the present grouping of subjects in the matriculation syllabus, so as to allow freedom of choice.

GERMAN PLANS
FOR BOYCOTTING
SOCIALIST PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In consequence of the capture of the Vorwärts by the Socialist majority, all kinds of counter-measures are being devised in German radical Social Democratic circles with a view to boycotting the paper in its present guise. Thus a special sheet has already begun to be circulated, and an attempt is to be made to convict the party executive of having broken the contract with regard to the editorial staff, in view of its having set up Herr Hermann Müller as virtual editor-in-chief of the Vorwärts. Meanwhile the Leipziger Volkszeitung has become the mouthpiece of the old editorial staff, and that paper was selected to replace the Vorwärts altogether. Arrangements were made for 20,000 copies to be sent to Berlin, where they were to be distributed to Vorwärts subscribers; but the authorities declared the distribution out of order, and the plan had, therefore, to be abandoned at the last moment. It is now reported that the Vorwärts postal department intends to make a copy of the list of subscribers on some pretext or other, so as to facilitate the work against the paper.

A general meeting of the Social Democratic electoral unions of Greater Berlin will probably meet to deal with the matter shortly, and in the meantime the united suburban organizations of Teltow, Beeskow, Storkow, and Charlottenburg have set a vigorous example. At a combined meeting of these unions the party executive was severely criticized for appointing as censor of the official party organ a man whom the meeting declared to be totally incapable in journalistic matters. Herr Julian Borchardt, one of the editors and formerly a member of the Prussian Diet also made a speech in which he said that the Vorwärts had become entirely a Government organ, and should no longer enter any workman's dwelling. He predicted that its subscribers' list would quickly be reduced to a minimum, and maintained that the policy of the majority was the cause of the falling-off of the membership of the Socialist party throughout the Empire, its numbers having already been reduced from 1,000,000 to 250,000. The decrease, he admitted, was partly the result of the departure of so many men for the front, but he added that there were many who had resigned from the party because they could not agree with the policy of the executive, and he moved that the payment of membership fees should be withheld on the ground that the working classes could not be expected to pay for propaganda on behalf of Government Socialism.

Herr Kautsky, one of the foremost intellectual leaders of the party, opposed him on the ground that his proposal would lead to no practical results, and that the power of the executive must be opposed by an equal power. That, however, would not be attained by withholding membership fees, for that would only accord with the wishes of the executive, which would be glad to get rid of the opposition in that way. The majority of the speakers, however, favored the withholding of membership fees, the withdrawal of Vorwärts subscriptions, and the founding of a new paper, one of them remarking that the party executive had plenty of money to keep the Vorwärts going even if the number of subscribers were reduced to 15,000.

Finally a resolution for submission to the general assembly of the Social Democratic electoral unions of Greater Berlin was adopted by 95 votes to 6, favoring the suspension of the activities of the present editorial staff of the Vorwärts, so long as a member of the party executive supervised the contents of the paper in addition to seeing that the censorship regulations were observed; and advocating the publication of a new paper representative of the views of the working population of Berlin. Herr Borchardt's resolution in favor of suspending the payment of membership fees was also adopted by 65 votes to 25, and it was further decided to dis-

miss party officials immediately should they transgress the party doctrines, and to ascertain exactly to what extent the Vorwärts and the party buildings were the property of the Berlin organizations. Finally it was resolved that only men who did not favor the policy of Aug. 4, 1914, should be put up as candidates for the municipal elections pending in Teltow.

Meanwhile the party executive, for its part, has published in the Vorwärts a fresh reply to its critics, which reads in part as follows: The republication of the Vorwärts would have been impossible had not the party executive intervened as it did. That the latter should appoint a censorship policeman for the Vorwärts to do nothing but see that no mishap befell the paper in its fight against the party majority and the party leaders could not be expected of it after its previous experiences with the Vorwärts. If the party executive was to assume responsibility for the paper towards the military authorities and the general public, it was only natural that it should also claim corresponding rights. The assertion that the policy of the majority is to be forced upon the readers of the Vorwärts is absolutely unfounded. There is no question of any such thing, and the copies of the paper that have so far appeared prove that there is no thought of it. As the central organ of the party it is certainly the mission of the Vorwärts to represent the whole party, but not to work exclusively in the interests of a certain movement within the same. Neither are the editors of the Vorwärts correct in asserting that in future the paper can have no uniform, homogeneous character. The Vorwärts can have such a character, and nevertheless be a platform for the spokesmen of both party movements whence they can speak to the masses.

In conclusion the executive announced that the paper would work for peace, and guard the interests of the working classes.

TRAINING URGED FOR
INTENDING SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The importance of providing former soldiers with preliminary training before they settle on the land, is emphasized in a letter to the press by the manager of a large land company operating in Northeastern Rhodesia, who is now in England.

From a fairly lengthy experience of tropical countries he is convinced that if men are sent out without some practical training they will not succeed either as planters themselves or as managers of estates. The writer is of opinion that every county should be thoroughly well organized, and where there is an agricultural college, he says, it would form a natural center from which to do this. Every farmer, poultry keeper, fruit grower, should be canvassed to see if he would not take one or more soldiers or sailors discharged from service, but still capable of undertaking a certain amount of work. From those placed out in this way a selection would be made, and those most suitable for taking up positions abroad in tropical countries would be passed through a special course at various agricultural colleges in the work for which they are most suited, and which they are physically capable of undertaking. Some of these might be men in a position to take up land themselves in the various land settlement schemes which are being considered. Others could fill positions as estate managers.

An institution like the Royal Colonial Institute, the writer concluded, might act as a sort of clearing house and get in touch with the various government agricultural departments in the tropical colonies and protectorates, who would in turn approach settlers and companies interested in estates, and who might have openings themselves, or would be prepared to take pupils, so that any man who had an idea of settling in these countries could have a further period of training in the country which he selects.

CHANCELLOR'S LIBEL SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—It is announced that the Imperial Chancellor has brought an action for libel against Count Ernst Reventlow on account of the speech made by the latter at the recent meeting of the Independent Committee for a German Peace in Berlin. Professor Schiemann, meanwhile, is stated to have resigned from the committee.

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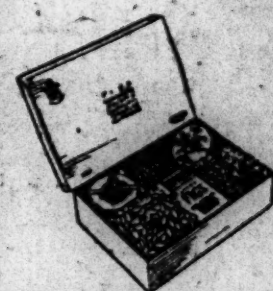
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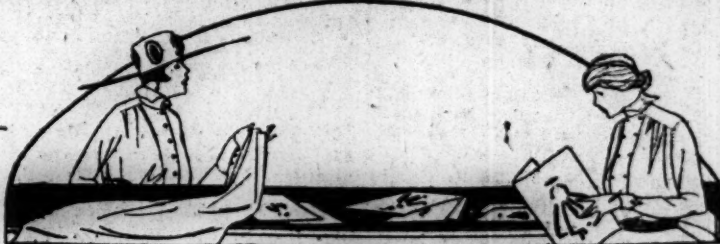
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS GENERALLY HARDER TONE

List as Whole Does Nothing
Startling, but a Few Specialties
Are Strong — Rutland Preferred
Up Again

New York stock market prices retained their firm tone in the early dealings of today's short session, although there was little of particular feature to the general list. Reading and Union Pacific advanced fair fractions. Steel common hardly moved. The issues to change the most and which were strong, were Columbia Gas & Electric, Colorado Fuel, International Paper common and Ohio Cities Gas.

Rutland preferred continued its climb in the Boston market in the first few minutes today. It rose 1 1/2 points. Pond Creek Coal and East Butte advanced fractionally.

Both markets continued upward late in the first half hour.

Pond Creek became strong in Boston. Ohio Cities Gas became a rather spectacular feature, soaring to a new high price before the close. The low priced rails were in good demand again. Hide & Leather opened up 3/4 at 78 1/2 and sold well above 84. International Paper opened up 1/4 at 66 1/2 and advanced a point further. Utah Copper unchanged at 123 and crossed 127.

Swift opened up a point in Boston at 148 and advanced to 151 1/2, losing part of the gain before the close. Granby opened up a point at 107 and advanced to 110. Pond Creek opened up a point further. Island Creek opened off 1/4 at 65 and rose more than 5 points. Tamarack had a gain of 2 1/2, selling up to 46 1/2.

New York total sales, 696,500 shares; \$3,675,000. For the week (5 days), 5,399,600 shares; \$21,996,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORT

Weekly statement of financial condition at close of business yesterday of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates	\$15,734,000
In settlement fund	12,317,000
5% redemption fund	50,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	142,862
Trade acceptances	28,243,862
Commercial paper	3,518,792
Member bank collateral notes	200,000
Bank acceptances	14,232,376
Trade acceptances	301,621
U. S. bonds	2,380,000
City and town notes	1,157,189
Due from other Federal Reserve banks, net	1,458,432
Federal reserve notes on hand	1,158,500
National bank notes	13,000
Total resources	\$52,663,774
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$5,006,500
Government deposits	2,546,859
Reserve deposits	44,573,485
Cashier's checks	1,825
Other liabilities	236,102
Total liabilities	\$52,663,774
Gold with Federal Reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal reserve notes	12,186,985

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There was a steady tone in the naval stores market yesterday. Business was rather inactive on the whole, the holiday having broken up the usual routine. Turpentine was unchanged at 52 1/2 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Tar and Pitch—Scarcity of tar is still pronounced and the market was firm. Kiln burned grades are being held on the basis of \$8 per barrel and retort tar at \$8.25. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$4.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.42.5 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Friday's naval stores market: Spirits turpentine firm at 49 1/2@50c; sales 452 barrels. Rosin firm; sales 1551 barrels. Prices: VV \$7.20, WG \$7. N. \$6.70@6.80, M. \$6.55@6.60, K. \$6.40@6.45, A. \$6.30@6.40, H. \$6.27 1/2@6.35, G. \$6.25@6.32 1/2, F. \$6.30, E. and D. \$6.25@6.30, B. \$6.20@6.30.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Sunday; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night and Sunday without decided temperature change.

For Northern New England: Cloudy to night; Sunday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 40 to 41 a. m. 40 to 41
12 noon 40 to 41

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 38 New Orleans 48
Buffalo 36 New York 40
Chicago 35 Philadelphia 40
Cincinnati 35 Pittsburgh 40
Denver 36 Portland, Me. 30
Des Moines 32 Portland, Ore. 40
Jacksonville 32 San Francisco 54
Kansas City 40 St. Louis 42
Nantucket 40 Washington 44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:56 High water, 8:07
Sun sets 4:13 Low water, 5:07 p. m.
Length of day, 9:18 Moon sets 12:11 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:43 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70
Alaska Gold	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Alaska Ju.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Allis-Chal.	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am B Sugar	105 1/2	105 1/2	104	105
Am B Sugr	100	100	100	100
Am Can.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	76 1/2	75	75
A Car Fy pt.	118	118	118	118
Am Cot Oil.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am H & L pt.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am H & L pt.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Linseed	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Lins'd pt.	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Lins'd pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Smelt g.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116	116
Am Smelt pt.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
A T & Cabel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Writ pt.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Zinc	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Zinc pt.	80	80	80	80
Anacoda	99 1/2	101	99 1/2	100 1/2
Asso Oil	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafson	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafson pt.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf pt.	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Bald Loc	77	77 1/2	76	76 1/2
Balt & Ohio	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
B & Ohio pt.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
BFGoodrich	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Brook R T	85	85	85	85
Burns Bros.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Butte & Sup.	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cal Petrol	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Cal Petrol pt.	55	56 1/2	55	56 1/2
Can Pacific	167	168 1/2	167	168 1/2
Cl Leather	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Ches & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Ches & Ohio	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
CM & St Paul	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
CM & St Paul	37 1/2	39	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chil & West	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Chil & West pt.	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Chil & N. W.	125 1/2	126	125 1/2	126
Chile Cop.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Chino Cop.	68 1/2	70	68 1/2	70
CCC & St L.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CCC & St L. pt.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Clu Peabody	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Col Fuel	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Con Gas	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Col Gas & El.	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
Col South	34	34	34	34
Con Can	100	100	100	100
Con Gas Bait.	129	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Corn Prod.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Corn Prod pt.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Cruc Steel	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Cruc Steel pt.	124	124	124	124
Cuban CSug.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Cuban CS pt.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
D & Huds	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Denver pt.	45	46 1/2	45	46 1/2
Det Uni Rys.	119	119	119	119
El Stor Bat	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
El Stor Bat	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
El Stor Bat	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
El Stor Bat	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Electric	179 1/2	180	179 1/2	180
G Motors pt.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Granby	107 1/2	111	107 1/2	110 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	40 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2	44 1/2
Gt Nor pt.	118	118	118	118
Gulf States	173	173	173	173
Harv of N. J.	124	124	124	124
Ill Central	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Ag Corp pt.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int C Cor pt.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
I Mer Mar pt.	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
In Paper	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
In Paper pt.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
JT Case pt.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Kan City So.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Kelley Tires.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Kenne Cop.	57 1/2	59	57 1/2	58 1/2
Lee & T. C.	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Lehigh Val.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85
Mackay pt.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Max Motor	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Maxwell pt.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Mex Petrol	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Miami	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
M & St L New	31	31	30	30
MSP & SSM	120	120	120	120
Mo K & T	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
Mo K & T pt.	19	21	19	21
Mo Pacific	16	17 1/2	16	17 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	32	34 1/2	32	34 1/2
Mo Pac pt.	60 1/2	63	60 1/2	63
Mon Power	114	114	112	112
Nat Enamel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nat Lead	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Nevada Con.	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
NY Central	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
NYC & St L.	42	42	42	42
NY Dock	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. & W.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
North Am.	72 1/2	74	72 1/2	73 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
North Pac.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
O Cities Gas	118 1/2	124	118 1/2	121
O & W	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Ont Silver	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Owens Bot.	93 1/2	95	93 1/2	95
Pan Am P & T	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Penn	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

Pressed St.	84 1/2	85	84	84
Ray Cons.	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Reading	112 3/4	112 3/4	112 3/4	112 3/4
Repub 1 & S.	88 5/8	89 1/8	88 5/8	89 1/8
Rutland pf.	35	35 1/4	35	35 1/4
Rumely	19	20	19	19 1/4
Rumely pt.	36 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	37 3/4
Ry Steel Sp.	59 3/4	59 3/4	59	59 1/4
Seab & A. L.	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4
Seab & A. L. pt.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
S-Roebuck	230	230	230	230
Shatt Ari.	33	33 3/4	33	33 3/4
Sions Shef.	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
So Pacific	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
So Ry	29 1/4	30	29 1/4	30
So Ry pf.	68 3/4	69 1/4	68 3/4	69 1/4
St. L. & S. F. w.	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
St. L. & S. F. pt. w.	46	47 1/4	46	47 1/4
St. L. S. W.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Studebaker	120	120 1/4	120	120 1/4
Stutz Motor	64	64	64	64
Tenn Cop.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Texas Ar.	207	207 1/2	207	207
Texas Cos. rts.	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/4
Texas Pac.	18	18 1/4	18	18 1/4
T. St. L. & W.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Underwood	105	105	104	104
Union B. & P.	14	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4
U. B. & P. pf.	82	82	82	82
U. B. & P. new 113	116	116	113	116
Union Pac.	147 3/4	148	147 1/4	148
United Fruit	159	160	158 1/2	160
US Rys. S. F.	14	14	14	14
Un Crisp pt.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
US C. I. P. pt.	64	64	64	64
US R. & R.	2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
US R. & R. pt.	2	2	1	1
US S. R.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
US Rubber	66 3/4	67	66 3/4	66 3/4
US Rub. pt.	113 3/4	114	113 1/4	114
US Steel	126	126 1/2	125 1/2	126
US Steel pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Utah Copper	123	127 1/2	123	126 1/4
Utah Sc.	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
V-C Chem.	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
V-C Chem. pf.	114	114	114	114
Wabash	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Wabash pt. A.	59 1/2	60 1/4	59 1/2	60
Wabash pt. B.	31 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2	32 1/4
Wells Fargo	139 1/2	140	139 1/2	140
W. Maryland	28	31	28	31
W. Maryland pf.	46 3/4	48 1/4	46 3/4	48 1/4
West Union	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Westinghse	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
W. & L. E.	2 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	4
W. & L. E. ctf.	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	5 3/4	7	5 3/4	7
W. & L. E. pt. ctf.	6	6	5	5
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2 1/4	4	2 1/4	4
W. & L. E. 2d pf. ctf.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
White Motor	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Wyllys-Over	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
W-o. pf.	99	99	99	99
Wor Pump	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4
Wor P. & P. B.	61	61	61	61

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF FINANCIAL
WORLD AFFAIRSWarning of Federal Reserve
Board to American Banks Re-
garding Foreign Note Issues of
Far-Reaching Influence

It has been a long time since so much discussion has been stirred up regarding any financial measure as that caused by the warning sent out this week by the Federal Reserve Board cautioning banks against tying up their funds in unsecured foreign treasury notes. The first effect of this advice was to depress the prices of foreign securities now held in the United States. The New York stock market declined, whether on this account or for some other reason. There also was a sharp break in the cereal and cotton markets, but whether the warning had anything to do with these developments is problematical. It is altogether likely, however, that the warning was directly responsible for the lower prices for foreign loans now in the American market.

The announcement yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, that upon request of the British and French governments the treasury bills had been withdrawn from sale, caused probably as much surprise as did the warning of the Federal Reserve Board. Just what expedient will be adopted now to meet payment of goods purchased in the United States remains to be seen.

New York bankers are rather vigorous in their criticism of the Federal Reserve Board. It was under the sanction of the Federal Reserve Board that these bankers took acceptances drawn by foreign governments. They were ruled upon as discountable at the Federal reserve banks even though they were subject to renewal by terms of agreement.

The effect of the Federal Reserve opinion on the British treasury bills and foreign securities generally was felt more than elsewhere in the exchange market. There was a large increase in the offering of sterling cable drafts. Whether such cable drafts were offered because bankers were loaning money at good rates in London and desired to transfer their loans to this side by reason of higher rates here, or because of the Federal Reserve Board distrust of foreign loans, time alone can tell.

Bankers generally had looked upon the proposed issues of British and French treasury bills as satisfactory solution of existing international balance sheet. It was short-term feature of proposed issues that appealed to them as sound investment. But the board's statement has placed the matter in rather a different light.

Many bankers are saying that although there is need of caution, the board is taking an entirely too narrow view if it does not transcend its legitimate function. Some bankers say: "What are we going to do if we continue to ship goods to the Allies? We must either be satisfied with their credit and ready to take their obligations for future payment or else we must stop shipping goods."

It was said at Washington that the action of the Board was not intended in any sense as a retaliatory measure directed against Great Britain for her trade restrictions. It was intended solely, it was said, for maintenance of the American banking system upon a sound foundation.

There has been some talk during the past few weeks of the possibility of the Bank of England lowering its discount rate from 5 per cent. In connection with the advance in money in New York recently, it would seem doubtful that this will be done at the present time. The bank raised its rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent last July for the special purpose of offsetting the effect of the higher money rates at New York. Unless this was done there might have been some inclination on the part of New York bankers to withdraw investments in London, and this was one thing the British treasury officials would not want to see. It would have impaired the efforts being made to stabilize exchange. It would seem therefore that a retention of the present bank rate will be made to cooperate with the present resumption of gold shipments across the border.

The British Government has now outstanding a total of \$5,370,000,000 of treasury bills of all maturities. In addition, it has outstanding about \$5,060,000,000 of other forms of war indebtedness, including long-term bonds, exchequer bonds and the external loans floated in the United States but exclusive of the recent \$300,000,000 issued here. If the last named be included, Great Britain's total war indebtedness, as of Nov. 4, is \$13,730,000,000. The total amount of the new 6 per cent exchequer bonds outstanding is \$383,600,000. The 5 per cent exchequer bonds, of which the three issues are now suspended, aggregate \$1,672,000,000.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 4 1/2 per cent. Time money has been marked up about 1/2 per cent all along the line. No extraordinary demand has appeared as yet, as borrowers are waiting to see whether the present firmness of call money will continue, but lenders have to a large extent withdrawn from the market. Borrowers are bidding 4 1/2 for all periods of industrial money, with actual trading being done at 5 per cent. Mixed loans are quoted 4 per cent bid for all maturities. The commercial paper mar-

ket is on a 4 per cent basis for the best regular dates, representing an advance of 1/4 per cent. Practically all the institutions have withdrawn from the market, and note brokers are experiencing great difficulty in the placing of the comparatively few offerings they have. Only exceptionally choice paper is still moving on rare occasions at 3 1/2 per cent.

In sterling exchange cables remain the same; demand is a trifle weaker by reason of the firmer money rates in New York.

Two years ago Tuesday the New York Stock Exchange resumed bond trading. Fifty issues were traded in the first day, and with one exception every issue is selling at a pronounced advance over that time. Interborough Metropolitan 4 1/2s sold at Tuesday at 73, or 4 1/2 lower than at reopening of the exchange. Advances range from 1 1/2 for Canada Southern 5s to 7 1/2 in Mercantile Marine 4 1/2s. Bonds are now selling at the highest price since trading was resumed, and also reached their maximum for the year about this time last year. At present the average price of the above list stands at 96.11. This is an advance of 9 1/2 over average price of 86.49 on Nov. 28, 1914. When the exchange closed on July 30, 1914, these 50 bonds averaged 87.85, which is about 1 1/2 higher than their average at the reopening.

PROSPERITY AT
HIGH PITCH IN
WESTERN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man.—Bankers and managers of mortgage loan companies report better collections and a more normal tone in business than western Canada has ever before enjoyed. A member of the local clearing house says more mortgages have been paid off, more accounts settled and more actual cash deposited in banks west of the lakes than since the Red River Valley was settled. Farm implement houses, some with headquarters in the States, have collected 90 per cent of indebtedness this fall and some accounts which have been outstanding six years. One of the largest American concerns has remitted nearly \$100,000,000 to the home office this year.

Mortgage loan companies actually report a plethora of money, so largely have their obligations been discharged. Money at 6 per cent is in abundance. Representatives of bond houses from New York, Boston, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are bidding for municipal and civic securities, especially 30-year and 40-year obligations bearing 5 per cent interest. Many bring a premium which even reduces this interest cost, where conditions are favorable. A great quantity of American money is being used here and has brought down the local bank and mortgage rate. Retail and wholesale fall business has been out of all proportion to other years and imports from the United States of shoes, boots, clothing and leather goods have been tremendous. Sale of automobiles alone constitute a feature running into almost fabulous sums.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: For the moment the market is one of cross influences, and there is likely to be considerable irregularity. On the technical side, one can discover plenty of evidence of weakness; there has been a large distribution of securities by powerful cliques, who would not be averse to lower prices. Beyond this, it is difficult to see any change in the underlying conditions. The application of correctives will not destroy but rather strengthen the intrinsic position.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: An impartial survey of recent developments leaves the impression that some of the factors contributing to such reckless speculation for the rise as we have lately experienced are at the moment lacking. A more conservative and discriminating optimism appears advisable as the end of the year approaches.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It will thus be seen that there are many uncertainties inherent in the immediate speculative outlook, and although fundamental conditions remain as brilliant as ever, it is nevertheless a time in our judgment for conservatism in stock market operations. There may come a time very suddenly when actual cash will prove a mighty handy thing to have at one's disposal.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: For the general market, we welcome the more cautious disposition prevailing, believing that it spells safety and maintenance of the good times which have made the autumn of 1916 a record season in volume and profits of business. And stock market buoyancy will be maintained, we believe, as we pass from autumn into winter—a fine market for profits, with judicious protection of accounts.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: In the enormous volume of trading entire stress has been laid on the buying power of the public; little reference has been made to the fact that the selling has been equal to the buying to the last share of stock that has changed hands. We feel that the sellers have been in a better position to ascertain future corporate policy than the outside buying public, and therefore we feel that profits should be taken on the strong days, and while the market remains broad enough to sustain liquidation.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BONUS
To compensate for the increased cost of living First National Bank of Boston has distributed to all employees a bonus of 15 per cent of annual salaries.

STOCK MARKET
IN NOVEMBER
MAKES RECORDWith Two Exceptions Last
Month Busiest on Record on
New York Exchange—Indus-
trial Favorites of Traders

The late month was a period of extraordinary activity in the stock market. It was the busiest November on record, with a turnover of 35,709,915 shares, exceeded only twice before in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, namely, January, 1916, with 38,653,169 shares, and April, 1901, with 41,719,086 shares.

The activity of the past month is in direct contrast to the dullness experienced in November, 1913, when only 3,777,449 shares changed hands, the smallest total for any month since at least 1899. The daily average trading in November was 1,487,904 shares, and 21 out of the 24 trading days witnessed 1,000,000 shares or more, including five 2,000,000-share markets. The Boston market traded in 1,850,138 shares, the largest November total in six years and more than for any month since April, 1915.

Rise in metal prices was accompanied by a steady advance in the copper-share average to the high of 72.12 on the 20th, the highest level since at least December, 1909. The trend in the latter part of the month was reactionary. The industrial average also reached its high on the 20th, a gain of 5 1/2 points, but the remaining days wiped out the greater part of the advance. The trend of the railroad average was decidedly lower during November, except for a firmer tendency from the 10th to the 20th, inclusive, and the end of the month found the average two points lower.

Below appear the fluctuations of the averages and volume of trading for November with comparisons:

	20	20	20
	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Nov. high	110.96	110.15	72.12
Nov. low	107.23	105.63	60.70
Average Nov.	107.85	105.35	67.78
Oct. high	112.10	112.32	72.30
Oct. low	112.23	105.28	60.84
Oct. average	108.89	98.94	57.24
Net decline for Oct.	10	11.71	12

*Decline. †Advance.

	New York	Boston	Phila.
Shares, Nov.	35,709,915	1,850,138	1,012,368
do Oct.	28,770,894	1,164,532	498,498
do Sept.	30,809,635	1,282,788	540,902
do Aug.	14,718,636	614,138	230,965
do July	17,613,578	1,443,409	809,965
Bonds, Nov.	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,765,000
do Oct.	\$1,352,000	\$1,439,300	1,726,000
do Sept.	\$2,128,000	1,172,300	1,184,000
do Aug.	\$9,450,000	810,900	1,436,200
do Nov.	\$124,289,000	1,214,500	\$269,600

HIGH RECORDS
IN COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to a report issued by Pierre Jay, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, new high records in commerce and industry were made for the month of November, with manufacturers and traders pressed to the utmost to supply enormous demands. The report states that the further advance in prices which began three months ago "has developed into a wide-spread and rather speculative movement in commodities and securities."

Referring to the high cost of living, Mr. Jay says:

"The average salaried man finds it burdensome to meet the additional cost of such necessities as food, clothing, footwear and coal. Merchants and large buyers of raw materials are uncertain and anxious about making large important commitments. Manufacturers of standard goods, which sell at standard rates, may be obliged to revise long-established terms."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Norway is in market for 50,000 tons of plates and 20,000 tons of shapes for 10 cargo vessels.

All records for sale of stock transfer tax stamps in New York State were broken in November, \$1,011,983 having been received.

Paper has seriously affected department stores, many of heavy grades of paper used for wrapping, and of tissue paper used for inside wrapping, having advanced from 300 to 400 per cent in last year. Paper bills of some of larger stores will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000 more than last year.

Monthly comparison of London Stock Exchange values published by the Bankers Magazine, giving aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the exchange, shows a decrease for month ended Nov. 20 of \$23,500,000, or 1.2 per cent. This compares with a reduction during previous month of \$25,308,000, or 3.3 per cent.

Discoveries recently made at Government forest laboratory in use of former waste material from saw mills in paper making have proved so important that price of rags dropped from 72¢ a ton to 35¢. In several mills rags are being supplanted to extent of 30 per cent by waste bark, without diminishing quality of finished product. Recent figures show there are about 700,000 tons of hemlock bark produced each year. After being used for tanning bark was sold for fuel with value of 60 cents a ton.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75 1/2c, up 1/2c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36d., up 1/4d.

FINANCING IN
NOVEMBER ON A
RATHER BIG SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate financing during November bulked so large that it is necessary to go back to January, 1913, to find a comparable figure. Last month's new issues totaled \$342,300,000, or about \$125,000,000 over the record month of February, this year. In January, 1913, the figure was \$355,500,000. Financing in last October amounted to \$161,000,000.

There were four exceptionally large issues brought out in November. American Telephone & Telegraph sold \$80,000,000 5 per cent bonds, which will soon be offered by the bankers. Interborough Rapid Transit sold the last \$36,686,000 of its first and refunding 5s. Swift & Co. offered \$25,000,000 new stock to stockholders, and Western Pacific disposed of \$20,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. These four issues aggregated \$161,000,000, or more than August's and September's financing put together. These totals indicate remarkable investment conditions.

Public utility bonds head the list among the issues brought out last month, with a total of \$129,000,000. Industrial stocks aggregating \$109,500,000 come next. Divided into stocks, bonds and notes, November's financing compares as follows:

	November	11 months
Stock	\$115,000,000	\$78,000,000
Bonds	\$197,000,000	\$180,500,000
Notes	\$29,000,000	\$356,500,000

DISBURSEMENTS
OF NEW YORK
AIR BRAKE CO.

New York Air Brake is one of the beneficiaries which elected to divide its prosperity with its stockholders over a considerable period of time rather than concentrating it in one large extra disbursement.

The 25 per cent in dividends which directors declared late last month extending over five quarters and through Dec. 21, 1917, will call for the disbursement of only \$2,500,000 in cash, which is about 45 per cent of present cash resources and hardly 25 per cent of current net working capital. Half this 25 per cent is the regular 10 per cent rate and half is extras.

For all of 1916 it is understood that New York Air Brake will measurably exceed the preliminary estimates made this fall of \$80 a share on the \$10,000,000 stock. Actual profits will run very close to \$100 a share and will include nearly \$30,000,000 of completed war orders.

In connection with the \$20 a share in dividends which is assured for the next year and a quarter, it is interesting to note that current profits from regular domestic equipment business for the last two months have been running at the rate of better than 18 per cent. In other words, the company is making a very slight inroad into its war profits in order to promise shareholders \$5 a quarter for the next five quarters.

The regular dividend rate is \$10 a share. From domestic business alone this is being twice earned at present. During the 10 months to Oct. 31 New York Air Brake is understood to have earned \$90 a share. November and December are expected to show \$5 a share each month.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in averages in the weekly statement of the clearing house banks of New York City are: Reserve excess \$42,534,500, decreased \$14,435,960; loans decreased \$52,450,000; reserve in own vaults decreased \$18,895,000; reserve in federal bank decreased \$8,818,000; reserve in other banks decreased \$1,909,000; demand deposits decreased \$84,238,000; time deposits increased \$3,942,000; circulation decreased \$604,000. Totals: Loans \$3,394,106,000; reserve in own vaults \$387,562,000; reserve in federal bank \$169,928,000; reserve in other banks \$54,216,000; demand deposits \$3,303,329,000; time deposits \$170,779,000; circulation \$29,543,000; make reserve in own vaults decreased \$18,895,000; aggregate reserve \$611,706,000.

ROCK ISLAND'S PROGRESS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles G. Dawes, who has returned from New York, reports progress on Rock Island reorganization. "I am devising my stock," he says, "and advising my friends to do so. Nothing now stands in the way of Rock Island reorganization, which I expect will proceed in due time, although I suppose it will be several months before the road can be taken out of hands of the receiver."

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck sales for November were \$17,680,999, an increase of \$4,963,845, or 37 per cent; for 11 months \$128,599,297, an increase of \$29,043,359, or 29 per cent.

NEW YORK BANK CALL
ALBANY, N. Y.—State Superintendent of Banks Richards has issued a call for statement of condition of State and private banks and trust companies as of Nov. 29.

FUNDS SUPPLY
AT LONDON IS
FAIRLY LARGEMoney Available More Than
Sufficient at Times to Meet De-
mands—Lower Bank of Eng-
land Rate Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—During the week ending Nov. 11, short money has been quite comfortably in supply, and the rate for day-to-day loans has been often down to 4 1/2 per cent, and at the week end lenders had difficulty in doing business at 4 per cent, so that there must have been an appreciable sum unlent. There has been a brisk demand for short-dated bills and the amount on offer has been small, so that holders were in a favorable position. Neutral countries have been buying, there being a fair demand for paper bearing two names, treasury bills not being suitable. There has, therefore, been witnessed the unusual occurrence of a three-months commercial bill commanding a lower rate than a three-months treasury bill, the quotation for which remains at 5 1/2 per cent, while fine bank paper has changed hands at from 7-16 per cent, down to an occasional 5 1/2. The market continues to discuss the possibility of a lower bank rate, and the impression appears to obtain in many quarters, that between now and the end of the year cheaper money may be seen, but the Government are still silent on the question.

Thursday's bank statement showed an improvement in the position of the central institution. Over \$5,370,000 was taken off "other deposits," mainly due to the fact that \$5,030,000 came off "other securities" and nearly half a million was added to "public deposits." There was a small amount of gold received on balance and a slight contraction in the note circulation. As a result of this and the large decrease in deposit liabilities the ratio improved 0.78 per cent to 23.19 per cent.

The treasury's weekly income and expenditure statement for November 4 once again assumes a more normal appearance after the swollen total which characterized the two previous weeks, as a consequence of the adjustments which were made during those periods. Ordinary revenue amounted to \$3,391,000 and expenditure amounted to \$2,934,310. The excess profits tax was again the most prolific source of revenue yielding \$4,700,000. The excess of about \$31,000,000 of expenditure over revenue was taken care of chiefly by the issue of £12,479,000 of 6 per cent exchequer bonds and £7,158,000 of treasuries. From war savings and war expenditure certificates £1,604,000 was received, and £5,000,000 of ways and means advances were created. This left a little less than £5,000,000 to come off the exchequer balances which were accordingly reduced to £26,939,000. The total amount of treasury bills now outstanding exceeds £1,090,000,000 sterling.

In accordance with market expectations the quotation for silver has made a further substantial rise the advance for the week being as much as 1 1/2-16d. and at one time was as much as 1 1/4d. Most of the increase in strength is said to be due to the China exchanges.

With the exception of the rouble and the lira the foreign exchanges do not show much movement in the past week. Holland and Scandinavia are practically unchanged as compared with the previous Saturday's quotation. The Madrid rate has dropped a little lower to 23 1/2¢. Petrograd at 163 1/4 marks a premium of 72 per cent. The Italian quotation at 31 1/2¢ shows a decided improvement.

A feature of the stock and share markets has been the fortitude manifested by the 4 1/2 per cent war loan stock which at one time soared to 96 1/2, finishing up at 96. This liveliness may be put down to the belief that a forthcoming issue of new war loan stock would favorably affect the conversion rights of the "scrip." The "home" railway market has been more than usually idle and the American market, due to the presidential election, has also been at a standstill. The mining share section has not been interesting excepting an appreciation in the prices of some of the diamond group. The rubber share market is apparently too absorbed in the excess profits tax decision to be cheered by the rise in the price of the commodity.

OIL STATISTICS
FOR NOVEMBER

OIL CITY, Pa.—Although only 23 fewer oil wells were completed in November than in October, the new production of 78,329 barrels was 27,686 barrels under October record, according to the Oil City Derrick's monthly report. Number of wells completed was 1665, and of these 258 were failures and 149 were gas wells. Greatest proportion of failures was in West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Gulf Coast. Oklahoma alone showed a decrease of 9637 barrels.

GENERAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—General Petroleum Corporation reports for three months ended Sept. 30 last, total profits from transportation and sale of oil of \$807,002, other income \$21,797, net general expenses and taxes \$88,886, net \$739,963.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$17,851,687 \$1,632,244
Net income 3,878,374 \$42,864

Jan 1 to Oct 31—168,628,261 32,551,116
Net income 37,551,848 17,334,607

Boston & Albany
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$1,925,437 \$210,347
Net income 270,652 54,682

Jan 1 to Oct 31—17,899,237 3,515,255
Net income 1,993,947 1,501,152

Michigan Central
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$4,261,188 \$796,306
Net income 772,117 194,166

Jan 1 to Oct 31—38,190,702 8,532,779
Net income 5,754,295 3,551,943

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$4,312,711 \$660,084
Net income 1,014,561 352,904

Jan 1 to Oct 31—38,697,258 7,662,287
Net income 5,234,447 4,821,253

Lake Erie & Western
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$687,711 \$88,169
Net income 156,871 61,523

Jan 1 to Oct 31—6,139,225 1,092,484
Net income 1,290,790 1,025,604

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$2,185,242 \$195,541
Net income 588,595 255,893

Jan 1 to Oct 31—20,079,879 5,673,212
Net income 3,561,616 2,722,103

Total, All Lines
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$32,264,052 \$3,738,258
Net income 7,237,575 289,204

Jan 1 to Oct 31—293,422,429 61,090,595
Net income 62,826,332 32,878,768

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$10,575,240 \$1,059,469
Net income 2,571,767 137,076

Jan 1 to Oct 31—39,980,101 4,698,434
Net income 13,190,485 1,066,435

ERIE
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$6,664,331 \$656,943
Net income 1,638,129 2,891,266

Jan 1 to Oct 31—62,176,833 54,053,542
Net income 15,609,969 15,572,017

CANADIAN NORTHERN SYSTEM
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$3,716,000 \$3,678,500
Net income 1,220,300 1,257,000

Jan 1 to Oct 31—44,233,000 10,380,800
Net income 4,222,300 3,311,000

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$5,161,149 \$936,415
Net income 1,801,615 405,082

Jan 1 to Oct 31—19,134,793 3,705,231
Net income 5,653,115 1,192,076

WOLLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$1,423,300 \$1,380,800
Net income 422,300 331,000

Jan 1 to Oct 31—19,134,793 3,705,231
Net income 5,653,115 1,192,076

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$3,989,917 \$2,946,146
Net income 493,749 310,695

Jan 1 to Oct 31—13,673,931 10,741,592
Net income 811,779 238,063

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
October—1916 Increase
Oper revenue \$2,958,207 \$2,939,397
Net income 1,024,067 1,218,087

Jan 1 to Oct 31—475,394 659,513

Surplus 475,394 659,513

*Decrease.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest

NEW ENGLAND AN MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADV'TS.

REAL ESTATE

CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

has just spent over ONE MILLION DOLLARS for model brick and gravel high ways, sewerage and additional bonds have been sold, proceeds of which are to be used during 1917 for construction of model roads and bridges. We offer for sale a farm in said Parish, containing 750 acres, situated at Manchester station on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad, which is eight miles west of Charles, the Parish seat, which has a population of 20,000. Improvements on farm consist of small house and barns. School house is 3/4 mile from house. Land is high and first class quality, suitable for all crops. Price \$25 per acre. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. Correspondence solicited. Those who were formerly residents of Iowa, Illinois and other western states. They are well pleased with their change. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Lake Charles, La.

Double House for Sale
Near Coolidge Corner

Block of 2 frame dwellings, each containing 9 rooms and bath with full modern conveniences throughout, centrally located in a choice neighborhood and convenient to everything. Very low price will be considered with terms to suit purchaser.

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Telephone: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210
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State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

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NEWTONVILLE

To Rent, unexpectedly in the market, central location, house 10 rooms, hardwood floors, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, hot water and hot air heating, new lighting, new Crawford range, garage or stable, 22,000 feet land.

ALVORD BROS. 79 Milk Street.

Do You Wish to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KILBINEY & SONS, 300 Warren St., Roxbury, Tel. Rox. 5500.

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CLEANING AND DYEING

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDERERS
3510 Broadway Street Phone Brookline 3630

CHARGES URGED IN

THIRD-CLASS CITY ACT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Steps already have been taken, says a New Castle dispatch to the North American, in the effort to amend the law under which all third-class cities of the State are governed. Among the important amendments to be asked are those that provide that the term of councilmen shall be four years instead of two, that the Mayor is eligible to succeed himself, that the term of city clerk, city solicitor and city engineer be four years.

In case the amendments pass at the next election two councilmen would be elected for four years and two for two years, then every two years afterwards, two councilmen would be elected for four-year terms. The Mayor would be given power as a police magistrate to impose 90-day maximum sentences to the county jail, instead of 30-day maximum, by another amendment. The Mayor would also be given power to name special police officers for an emergency. Powers of the police officers are also enlarged.

The amendments are virtually the same as those passed by the last Legislature and vetoed by the Governor.

FOOD CENSUS IS

ORDERED BY CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—A dispatch to the Mail and Empire from Ottawa, Ont., says that the Department of Labor, under the direction of T. W. Crothers, is taking an inventory of food supplies as provided for in the recent order in council. Printed forms are being issued to cold storage companies, wholesalers and others engaged in handling food, fuel or clothing, which under the new regulation are classed as necessities. Upon these forms are to be entered details as to stocks carried, cost prices and selling prices, etc. Information so obtained is subject to verification by the Government inspectors.

Mr. Crothers has received a delegation from the Retail Merchants Association who discussed with him the increase in prices and explained that the increases are beyond the control of the retailers. It was presented that the inflation of prices has been caused by general conditions, chiefly the unprecedented demand coming at a time when in many parts of the country crops have been small and production has been lessened through the enlistment of so many men for military service.

BIG DREDGE FOR

CANADIAN USE

TORONTO, Ont.—Dredge No. 16, the largest dredge ever built in Canada for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was launched recently at the shipyard works of Canadian Vickers, Limited, Mainland, New Brunswick. The dredge was built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, for the use of the department in making the North Channel, Beaujeu, about 35 miles below Quebec, passable for big ships, and is 292 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth, with a depth of 20 feet six inches, capable of dredging at a depth of 57 feet, and having a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.

TEXANS PICK ARMOR PLANT SITE

DALLAS, Tex.

The directors of the American Association of Commerce and Manufacturers Association have authorized a resolution endorsing Beaumont as a location of a Government armor-plate plant, provided it was regarded preferable to select a tidewater point. If an interior point is to be selected the endorsement applies just as strongly to Longview, says the News.

REAL ESTATE

ROSLINDALE—\$3500

8-room single house, thoroughly built and well cared for; all hard floors, oil and gas ranges, improvements and many extras not usually found in houses for sale; very easy terms if desired. Address 1121 Monitor Office, Boston.

WE solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston on a reasonable charge.

(Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years' experience. W. KILBINEY & SONS, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 5500.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, \$5500; Elm Hill district; might be exchanged for suburban property further south.

For sale—Kensington Park, Arlington, Mass., Lot No. 12, 8000 sq. ft., E. F. FOWLER, Owner, Leabrook, L. I.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

DO YOU WANT A HOME IN California; where the climate is so ideal, the land so fertile and the wind movement 3 1/2 miles an hour; where you may look out upon an ever interesting panorama of mountains, ocean, valley and islands; where you can enjoy every advantage of a city famed for its culture, where modern golf, polo and sea bathing may be indulged in nearly every day in the year? If so, write for particulars. Villa sites or acreage at reasonable prices. J. L. HURLBUT, Santa Barbara, Calif.

FOR SALE—Strictly modern four-story brick apartment house, in choice location, within easy walking distance of business center; furnished throughout in mahogany, beautiful lobby, museum hall, automatic elevator, etc.; fine opportunity for party with some cash wishing income property in So. California. Call for particulars. Box 638, Pasadena, California.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Beautiful California home on exclusive section; 10 acres, garden, oranges, olives, etc.; \$15,000. Box 638, Pasadena, Calif.

FOR SALE—10 acres fully improved, berries and fruit; suburbs of Los Angeles; \$15,000. Box 638, Pasadena, Calif.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

LOCATE in center of orange growing belt of Florida; fertile, rolling Polk County land; excellent also for general farming and live stock; values constantly increasing; \$2,000,000 for asphalt roads. Write today for literature. CHAMBERLAIN COMMERCIAL, Drawer 20, Lakeland, Fla.

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JAMAICA PLAIN

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakewood, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

The Helvetia

700 Huntington Avenue
15 Minutes from Park Street
Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from \$20 up to \$7 a week. Single rooms furnished. References required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—From Dec. 10 to Jan. 10, well located and neatly furnished apartment of 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. N. 120, Monitor Office.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, WAREFIELD, MASS.—Two-story house, 10 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas and coal ranges, yard, near steam and electric cars; rent \$10. Apply to Mrs. V. M. FURNELL, 97 Fuller St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. B. 3624-W.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

House over 315 King St., 23 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, gas and electric lights; \$50 per month. Apply 51 Laurens St., Charleston, S. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, 1399 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 10—Room in modern building; private family; young business woman preferred; references given and required.

AUDUBON RD., 463, Suite 1, Mr. Beaton lady will share 2-room apartment with lady; unfurnished; \$3.00. Will furnish.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 135, Suite 3, C. J. Corner Norway—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny, quiet, light, only \$10.00 per month. References exchanged. Tel. B. B. 4043-R.

NEWLY furnished, clean, well kept rooms; bath on each floor; single and double; apply 142 St. Boston.

PARKER, 424, Corner Huntington Ave., Near Art Museum—Club of Women Artists. References required; one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; \$10.00 per month. Electric light, \$2.50 to \$4; special home privileges. Telephone Cambridge 4814-W.

BARRE—A beautiful view—warm, quiet home; h. w. heat, elec. lts., s. exp., h. cars; no children; refs. Tel. Winthrop 610-M.

TO LET—One large and one small room; Chow, heat, electric lights, continuous hot water, 4 Haviland, Suite 2.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, Suite 42—Heated room, furnished, with use of kitchen if desired; elevator in private use.

WINTHROP, 111 Main St.—Room for married couple; home privileges; the location; near Pleasant St. sta. Tel. 714-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Cheerful, homelike rooms, centrally located in residential district; good home cooking.

BERKLEY ST. 1212 Gas bldg. Furnish, with or without board. Telephone B. B. 5790.

BROOKLINE, Near Coolidge Corner—Recent heat radiator & board with desirable surroundings. 38 Vernon St. Tel. 6252-M.

DOGS, CATS, BIRDS, ETC.

LION CUB

One male, little beauty. Green Monkey, extra large, very rare. Bear Cubs. One female of Champion. Edw. W. Star (who is considered best Chow in America and England. House and auto broke. Pedigree 1. Persian Cat. Champion stock. L. E. DENNY, 532 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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WILLIAM H. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retinted; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

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Tel. Back Bay 1460

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English Kit	18.50 up
Professional Bags	3.00 up
Gardies' Hand Bags	1.00 up
Pocket Books	.50 up
Card Cases	.35 up
Suit Cases	3.00 up
Jewel Boxes	1.00 up
Marquise Sets	1.00 up
Photo Frames	.19 up

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Other interests cause me to offer my fashionable corner, in choice location, located on one of the best corners in a college district; 25 rooms, 5 bathrooms, beautiful lobby, museum hall, automatic elevator, etc.; fine opportunity for party with some cash wishing income property in So. California. Call for particulars. Box 638, Pasadena, California.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Beautiful California home on exclusive section; 10 acres, garden, oranges, olives, etc.; \$15,000. Box 638, Pasadena, Calif.

FOR SALE—10 acres fully improved, berries and fruit; suburbs of Los Angeles; \$15,000. Box 638, Pasadena, Calif.

FOR SALE—Arch Beach lot, 25,000 sq. ft.; facing ocean. Address M. G. R., 6059 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles.

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Pocket Books	.50 up
Card Cases	.35 up
Suit Cases	3.00 up
Jewel Boxes	1.00 up
Marquise Sets	1.00 up
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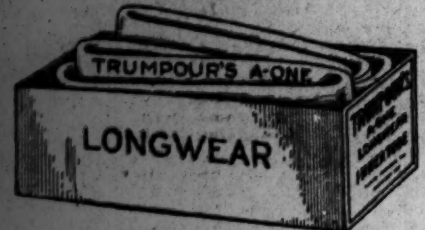
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"You can bring the humblest garden vegetables into the house—did you know that?—and have them bloom for you, and beautifully everything they touch. You can grow almost any flower in the house during the winter, if you learn its little ways, watch it and love it and praise it."

"Did you know that an ordinary large turnip is capable of expanding into a self-made hanging basket of exceptional beauty? Get a good sound turnip, turn it upside down and hollow out its center and hang it, thus, in a window. If you wish, fill the center with a tiny sponge soaked in water, and over the sponge sprinkle a few canary seeds. In an astonishingly short time, tiny green vines will spring up and trail over the edges of the turnip, falling in lovely tendrils, while the top will be covered with the gayest green feathery leaves."

"It is well known, of course, that sweet potatoes, if put in a bowl of water, will send up climbing vines that will trail over a high window. The sweet potato, you know, is a member of the morning glory family, and you get the effect of a summer morning inside the library walls. English ivy, just a tiny sprig of it, will grow in a glass of water, its softly colored roots being quite as lovely as the glossy green leaves above."

"There is a certain yellow moss that makes a beautiful house plant in winter. Either in a pot of earth, or in water, it will put out a mass of tiny yellow blossoms that will seem like a breath of spring. I have had great success, too, with a purple oxalis. Its dainty flowers close up at night like a sleepy child—in fact, flowers are very much like children, and they have to be taken care of, helped, and guided like children. I put my oxalis to bed every night, for, if I do not, its blossoms, which close at dusk, will spring wide open again under the artificial light, and in a little while it does not thrive. It must get a good quiet night's rest."

"Another charming winter house plant is the 'crab-claw cactus,' which will flaunt its waxy red flowers the winter through. This grows in a pot, and can be secured—like all these other things I mention—through any florist. You will not find them in the shops, perhaps, but the florist can always get them for you."

"Of course, the most satisfactory blooms for the house are all the bulbs. They are so grateful for your interest, so eager to begin to bloom after a few days in the dark, that, if one had a powerful enough glass, one could actually see them grow. You do not need to wait until spring for crocuses! Get a handful of the bulbs—purple, yellow and white—and tuck them in a box of good earth or fiber, spread the lightest of blankets over them, and give them a nap of four or five days. Then put them in a sunny window and watch them wake up! It will be no time before the box is a mass of delicate color and spring odor."

"Tulips will bloom in the house within two weeks after the bulbs are planted. They are perhaps the most satisfactory of all. Pink ones and white ones, yellow and variegated—just give them a good bed, a few days' sleep, a drink of water now and then, and they'll burst into a song of thanks and love for you. Hyacinths in your own window by Christmas, easily. So many people think they cannot have blooming bulbs until early spring, even in the house. Why, they'll bloom in three days almost any time, if you do your part. And, if you put a new crop to bed, just as the first ones begin to wane, spring all winter will be your happy possession."

"The fern family like to live indoors if you give them a rather even temperature. I have found the spice geranium and apple geranium to be de-

lightful house guests, too. Just treat them as you would people—feed them, loosen their coats around their necks, give them a drink of water and a chair in the sun; take off their worn-out leaves, pat them kindly, and they will reward you by showing you what a good time they are having."

"The different members of the 'tradescantia' family, though quiet and unobtrusive, are satisfactory friends. This is the 'Wandering Jew,' you know. The variegated variety is especially pretty."

"I have had great delight in making a miniature Japanese garden of my own. I got a long baking pan and painted it white. I filled it with soft white sand, and laid in it, side by side, two horseradishes, securing them together so that they would not roll. I piled up a few little stones, filled the crevices with sand and sprinkled canary seed over them. Then I waited. Pretty soon the horseradishes sprang into the loveliest green foliage. The canary seed followed, and my little rocky island in the midst of the sand-bottomed lake was covered with verdure. Bits of hemlock shoots, caught in the pebbles, made dwarf trees of themselves, and it took but a slight effort of the imagination to see, instead of my baking pan, a wide Japanese landscape, with my garden blooming in the midst."

"To my delight, my Japanese garden became the haunt, at the evening hour, of a pet cricket of mine. I had caught a lively young cricket, built him a bit of a house near the baking pan, and named him. About dusk every night, when he began to feel like tuning up, I let him out and he promptly made his way to the tiny island in the middle of the garden, sat there and chirped. When it grew colder on the edge of the lake where he perched, he made his way back to his cage."

"Children delight in watching these indoor growths. Such a garden, planned and built by youngsters, teaches them more than the botanies ever could. They especially enjoy seeing their names marvelously wrought in flowers. A pretty trick to turn is to plant crocuses which spell a name, and watch the child's face when the familiar name blooms in yellow and white flowers."

"A charming experiment for a child to try is one that a young woman friend of mine thought up. She procured a small wooden tub—I believe it was a miniature pickle tub—and bored holes at intervals around its sides. These holes were about the size of her little finger. Into them she pushed tiny strawberry plants, after filling the tub with rich earth. The top of the earth in the tub she sprinkled with cypress seed, which produced a fine bed of white foliage. The strawberry plants grew into leaf, blossomed, and hung groups of small crimson strawberries in a circle all around the tub—a novel and lovely sight."

"In many houses nowadays there is a sun room—a place that the flowers love and thrive in. Some of the vegetable vines flourish quite as happily in a shady corner of the room."

"Remember that the rule for growing flowers successfully is to treat them just as you would people. Don't expect them to grow in conditions that would not be comfortable and happy for you. They shouldn't stand where they will be chilled, nor should they be set so near a radiator that they are uncomfortable there. They ought to have the right food and drink, a chance to rest, and have their faces and hands washed and their hair brushed. Just be natural with them, love and encourage them, and you will be sure to find them as much of a household pet as a dog or cat. Each is individual, each grows a bit differently from all the rest, and they appreciate interest and recognition."

Economy Cake

Put into a saucepan 1 cup fruit of any sort, raisins or currants, 1 cup sugar, scant $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water, 2½ teaspoons of mixed spice, pinch of salt.

Boil for 5 minutes and, when nearly cold, add a teaspoon of baking soda dissolved in a little warm water; then, gradually, stirring constantly, 2 cups of flour with 1 teaspoon of baking powder mixed in it. Pour into well buttered tin, and bake for 1 hour or longer if necessary.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Primitive Wireless Telegraphy

In these days of wireless telegraphy, it may be interesting to learn that as long ago as July, 1898, the Geographical Journal recorded the discovery of a wireless telegraphic apparatus in use among the Cataguinard, an Indian tribe of the Amazon Valley in South America.

The apparatus, called cambaray, consists of a hole in the ground about half filled with coarse sand; above this layers of fine sand, fragments of wood and bone, and powdered mica fill it almost to the surface of the ground. These materials are surrounded by a case of hard palm wood, which extends above the surface, says the Youths Companion. The upper part of the apparatus consists of layers of hide, wood and hard rubber. Between the upper layers and the lower layers there is a hollow space. With a club, much like the stick used to play the bass drum, the native strikes the layer of rubber that forms the top of the instrument.

One of these instruments is concealed in each hamlet of the tribe. The villages are not more than a mile apart, and are placed in a direct north-and-south line. Although a person standing outside the building in which the apparatus is kept cannot hear a blow of the stick on the rubber top, it is quite distinct in a similar building a mile distant. When one of

these instruments is struck, the neighboring ones to the north and south echo the blow. The Indian stationed at each one of the posts answers the signal, and by means of code messages a long conversation may be carried on.

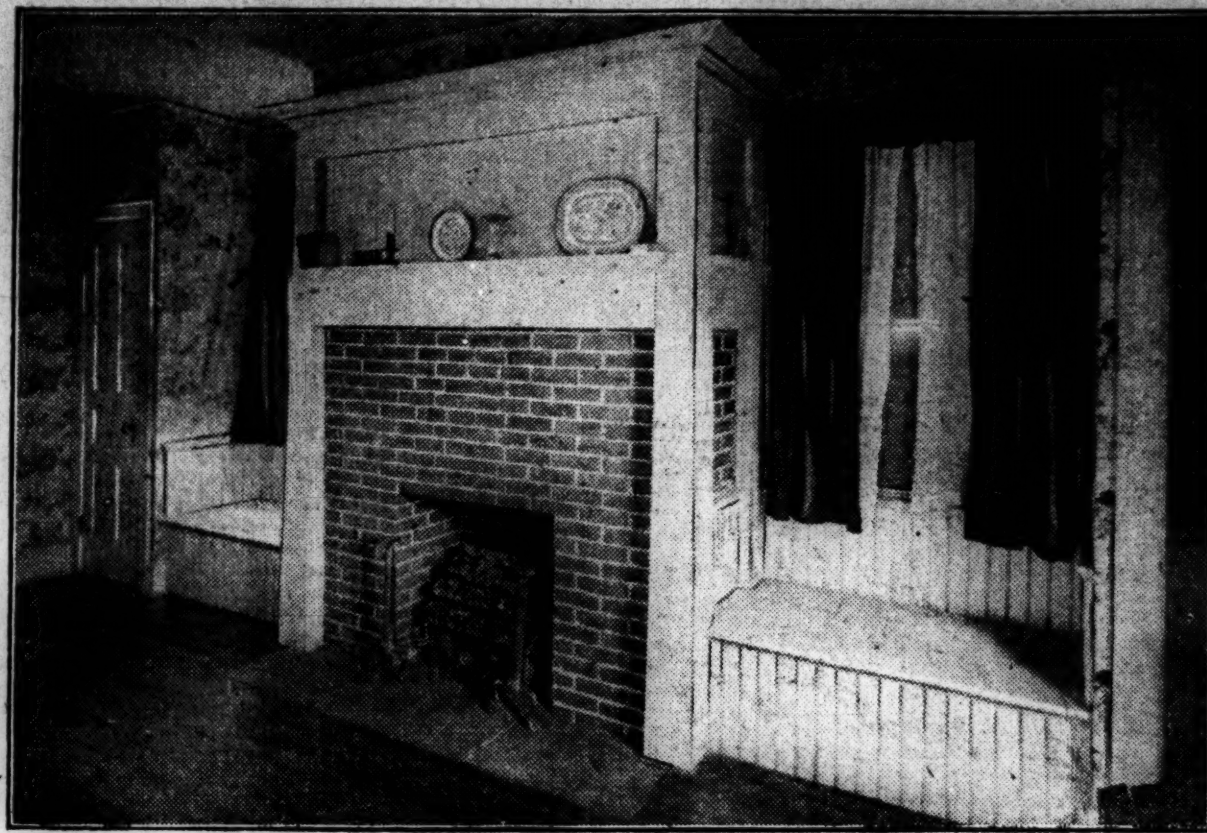
Word Square

A part of the body, a pigment, I ween,
Without any company now is she seen;
Yet wishes earnestly some one would lay

On part of her body a kind hand today.
—Youths Companion.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—

Flight of stairs:
GOOD
O
O
ROOD
O
O
MOOR
O
O
MOOT
O
O
LOOP
O
O
ROOF
O
O
LOOM
O
O
NOON
O
K



Photograph by M. T. Priestman, Arden, Delaware

Hints for Furnishing a Bedroom

When planning the home, it is not possible to invent and think out all the practical ideas oneself, but every one can have an open thought and be ready to assimilate all good hints that will be of value in the making of an individual home. The illustration shows some ideas that could be utilized when the home is being built.

The fireplace between the windows is somewhat unusual in a bedroom. The window seats on either side of the chimney are practical, in that they

afford space for clothes or shoes. When the mattress seats are added, the window seats become favorite places for the children, either to look out of the windows or to curl up on while mother tells the bedtime stories. A log fire is a joy to sit before, but it is not always practical for upstairs rooms, especially as it involves the carrying of logs upstairs and keeping watch of the sparks. A gas log fire may be used in the fireplace in the bedroom with good results, if the

room does not depend upon the gas for heat. In the early morning, before the furnace has warmed up the house, a gas fire is a delight and, when extra heat is needed, it is so easy to raise the temperature of the room by just lighting the gas beneath the logs. A pair of closets, one on either side of the window, is another hint that would be useful in nearly any room,—more particularly when it is occupied by two persons.

The Beginnings of House Arrangement

It is interesting to look back to the first houses that were built, and to trace the beginnings of many of the features in our homes of today. The great houses of England, and the smaller manor houses as well, retain many evidences of the simplicity and crudity of domestic arrangements in those far-off times.

For example, the origin of the fireplace seems to have grown out of the old custom of merely building a fire on the floor of the one great central hall of the house, and letting the smoke wander around until it found its way out at the opening, or louvre, in the roof. Later a chimney was built at the side of the hall, and the subsequent mantelpiece became a part of the decoration.

At this time there would appear to have been but one huge room, though somewhat later a small room or two were added. The only partitions were screens which divided this great hall into various smaller rooms. Much later these screens became a part of the building, making separate rooms.

Their staircase seems to have developed from the simple ladder form to the early winding stairs around a central newel, or post. During the Tudor period the staircase broadened to about six or seven feet, with about six wide, easy steps and then a landing. The carving on the balusters became elaborate and sometimes beautiful—a marvelous ladder indeed.

Baskets from Chinatown

After a visit to a restaurant in the "Chinatown" of New York one night, a party of four were allowed to see the immaculate kitchen back of the dining room. On several shelves at one side of the kitchen there was a sight which brought exclamations of delight from the visitors, for rows of brown baskets, low and curving, with flattened ends, were filled with piles of white shredded celery, pale green bamboo sprouts, brown shreds of duck, yellow Chinese nuts, pale pink slivers of boiled ham, and other colorful ingredients of the various forms of chop suey.

When one of the women of the party exclaimed over the shape and mellow tone of the baskets, a smiling Chinaman promptly emptied out the contents of one of them and presented it to her, telling her, at the same time, that these baskets were for sale at one of the nearby Chinese shops. The party immediately sought the shop, which was open in the evening, and found a number of beautiful baskets at very low prices. The shallow baskets used for holding food in the restaurant were only 30 or 40 cents, and they make beautiful holders for papers and pamphlets on a library table. The visitor in question took her home and used it for garden use—filling it at once with bulbs to be planted this fall for bloom next spring.

A basket that is specially worth while is a stout wood basket for the fireless. This is made of bamboo, in soft brown, with two handles. The Chinese baskets are not always very durable, but this deep wood basket is firm and well made.

One of the party chose a peaked Chinese hat of smooth straw, to serve as a basket to hang near her desk. It was to be strung up with bright green Chinese cord and have a gay silk tassel hanging from the peak. "It's to hold notices of exhibitions, sales, lectures, and other cards that you always want to get at in a hurry for reference," she said. "It will be useful and decorative, too."

Certain Curry Recipes

When lunching the other day with an old friend who is learned in culinary matters, we partook of a particularly excellent mutton curry, served as curry should be, in solitary state in its own casserole, accompanied by rice (in another casserole), Bombay duck, chutney poppadums, and slices of ham. My admiration of the curry elicited an offer to give me a lesson in curry making, which I gladly accepted, says a writer in The Queen, London. You have the result in this article. There are, of course, many varieties of curry. Before giving the detailed recipe, let us deal with the broad rules for curry-making, the most important of all being:

Do not attempt to make curry in a hurry. It takes four hours in which to make a curry worthy of the name. Therefore do not ask your cook to make curry on a day when she is very busy with other matters, for it will take a considerable amount of undivided attention as well as a certain amount of care throughout the time of cooking. There is, however, no reason why curry should not be made the day before it is wanted, for it improves by keeping and by being reheated.

The best curries are made with the well-hung, uncooked meat, but quite a good result may be gained when cooked meat is employed. And now which pleased me so greatly.

Mutton Curry.—Take the best part of a well-hung, tender neck of mutton, trim off all the fat, and cut the meat off the bones (use the bones for a stock for clear mutton broth, and any meat left over as well as the scrap end for a Scotch broth or Irish stew), and then divide it into neat pieces and put aside. Now weigh 5 ounces of margarine (or 3 ounces of clarified dripping and 2 ounces of margarine). Peel four medium-sized onions and 1 apple, and chop them very finely. Melt the butter in a stewpan, and put the meat on it and put it aside again. Now add the onion and cook them until they are of a deep golden brown, stirring often. Meanwhile, put 1 tablespoonful of flour in a saucer in the oven for 10 minutes, then mix it to a smooth paste with a little cold stock, using 1 teaspoon in all, and add it to the onion mixture, and stir well. Cook very slowly, stirring frequently for two hours in all. During this time the onions will become quite soft, and the butter like oil, and the color of the mixture will slowly deepen. Then add the meat and cook with the utmost gentleness for two hours longer, stirring from time to time. Half an hour before the end of the time, add salt to taste and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. When done, the meat should be quite tender and coated with a rich, thick smooth sauce, neither unpleasantly hot to the taste nor flavored too strongly with onion. If you take five hours over the curry instead of four, give an extra half hour to the cooking of the sauce and an extra half hour to the meat. The cooking must be gentle in the extreme or the meat will become too dry and the meat hard. Some people like to add half an ounce of cleaned sultanas and a tablespoonful of coconut water (dedicated coconut steeped in water) to the onion; others prefer the plain mixture. When using chicken or rabbit for a chicken or a rabbit curry, make a sauce as before, but do not cook the meat for more than two hours. The meat should be divided into joints and removed in fairly large pieces from the bones. There is no object in serving the meat on the bones, as to do so makes the curry more difficult to eat with a spoon and fork, also it is more economical to

use the carcass and the bones for stock.

When making a lobster, prawn, or shrimp curry, add the solid material to the sauce only about ten minutes before the termination of the cooking process. Very delicious is a prawn or shrimp curry, served with spinach instead of rice.

Another delicious dish is a vegetable curry. For this, use 1 small vegetable marrow, boiled and cut in squares; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cooked French beans, broken in half; 2 large tomatoes, quartered; $\frac{1}{2}$ small cucumber, peeled and sliced; 1 small apple, peeled and cored and sliced; $\frac{1}{2}$ small cooked carrot, sliced. Make the curry mixture as before, and add the vegetables during the last 30 minutes of cooking.

Curry Made With Cooked Meat.—If cooked meat must be used, choose it as underdone as possible; free it from skin, bone, and gristle, and cut it into squares. Make the curry mixture as before, take it off the fire, and let the meat soak in it for an hour or two (or all night for that matter), and reheat gently for half an hour before serving. Naturally, it is not necessary to fry cooked meat, and even with raw meat it must only be fried just enough to color it a little.

The Milkman Visits an Oberland Chalet

"... The way we got our milk is worth describing," writes Edith Elmer Wood, in her account of her house-keeping experiences in a Swiss chalet. "The cattle went up to the high pastures a few days after our arrival. They went by our house, and all day long we heard the tinkle of the cowbells, the tramping of their patient feet. All the cattle in the valley go up about the middle of June and come down the latter part of September. The pasture lands are owned by the commune and each burgher of the valley has the right to keep a certain number of cows there. There is a head man in charge of each commune's cattle, who, with a corps of assistants, lives up on the heights all summer. Their chief occupation is cheese-making. They are allowed such milk and cheese as they need for themselves during the summer (which, with coarse black bread, practically forms the whole of their fare), and at the end of the season receive a share of the cheese made. In the more distant pastures, all the milk not drunk by the cattle men is made into cheese, but from these Alps near Grindelwald a certain amount of fresh milk is sold, being brought down six or eight miles each morning strapped to the back of a man, in a cylinder of white unpainted wood that must hold from 10 to 15 gallons.

"We learned, on inquiry, that the Alpine milk was the best to be had, and that it could perhaps be secured for us during the summer (as a favor), if we would say definitely what amount we would take. It could neither be increased nor decreased afterward. ... We let it go at that, and the milk was delicious."

Baked Quinces

Pare and quarter the quinces. Extract the seeds and stew in clear water until a straw will pierce the fruit. Put into a baking dish with a half cup of sugar to every eight quinces; pour over them the liquor in which they were boiled, cover closely, and steam in the oven one hour. When they are taken out, lay them in a covered bowl to keep warm; return the sirup to the saucepan, and boil 20 minutes. Pour over the quinces and set away covered to cool. Eat cold.

Some Notes on Artistic Draperies

"One of the things which it is necessary to consider in the discussion of draperies is the weaving together of the color and fabric to make a balanced tone of color," said Mr. Lionel Robertson, interior artist of Chicago. "For instance, if you have a room in which you are carrying out a two-tone scheme of color, and you wish to use a two-tone café-au-lait paper with a plain mulberry rug on the floor, the window curtains should be of ecru casement cloth, the over-head curtains of mulberry, for background. If it is a chamber, the furniture and bed cover should repeat the café-au-lait and mulberry in some pattern material, to weave together the two colors. A small touch of purple-blue in soft pillow or lampshade is permissible."

"The same idea can be worked out in a different color scheme. For instance, if the walls are a cool gray, crimson would be used instead of mulberry, to make up for the coolness of the gray. To reverse this order, a charming effect is produced by having the walls and woodwork of ivory, the rugs and hangings of blue. The cool of the blue would contrast with the warmth of the ivory, to maintain a perfect balance."

"It is the contrasting of cool and warm colors in right proportions that makes the charming interior. Great care should be exercised in the use of white, as, for instance, in muslin curtains and linen covers. The chalkiness of any white material, not properly assimilated in a color scheme, distracts the sense of value and makes other furnishings dingy and out of balance."

"The best materials for window curtains are the casement cloths next to the glass. These are made of wool challis, or silk and wool. If these are not desired, mercerized cloth is a good substitute. Silk is not good for the glass curtains, as the sun's rays soon decompose it and it falls apart. The most of the silk over-curtains are made of silk taffeta, silk armure and block-printed linens and cretonnes. This latter material is useful when a wall contains pattern, and snap can be added by the use of gay patterns."

"If these over-curtains are lined and interlined, roller shades are not needed, as the light can be screened by drawing the curtains together. This is a favorite method in Europe, where the windows are often hinged on the side."

"If a house is designed in formal classic key, lace panels stretched on steel frames and placed against the glass make a well-designed way of screening the interior. The arabesque worked out in lace can be a part of the design of the exterior. Lace curtains, as used 15 or 20 years ago have passed, for they did not give sufficient privacy. If a house is not of the classic design in exterior and interior, the casement cloth is much more practical and appropriate. There are many other places in a house where lace may fittingly be used,—as for table, dresser, etc."

Blouses

There are some nice-looking blouses this year in plain georgette. They are something like schoolboy blouses, but fit the figure better. They just cover the hips, and have a narrow belt, and round the wrists and throat they often have a tiny line of fur. Sometimes the fur follows the line of a plait from the shoulder down the front on either side; but this is not a good idea—it cuts the figure too much, says a writer in The Queen, London. In black over white, in all cream, in gray, or in some gay color, these blouses are good for simple home wear. The fact that they can be worn over the skirt makes them easy to settle over any skirt, and the question of a waistbelt is solved. The neck is generally oval, leaving the throat quite bare, and there are no little dainty collars in lingerie or lace to be reckoned with this season. The note against the face is somber. It is not so becoming to some women as the daintier touch, but—it is the fashion, and it solves the tiresome business of the "always spotless" collar.

Homemade Corned Beef

Rub each piece of beef well with salt, mixed with one-tenth part of saltpeter until the salt lies dry upon the surface. Put aside in a cold place for 24 hours, and repeat the process, rubbing in the mixture very thoroughly. Put away again until the next day, by which time the pickle should be ready. This is made of five gallons of water, one gallon of salt, four ounces of saltpeter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of brown sugar. Boil this brine 10 minutes, let it get perfectly cold, then pour over the beef, having wiped the latter entirely dry. Examine the pickle from time to time to see if it keeps well. If not, take out the meat without delay, wipe it, and rub in dry salt, covering it well until you can prepare new and stronger brine.

For Keeping Many Clippings

In compiling data for a paper to be read before a woman's club, one of the members collected hundreds of clippings bearing on her subject. These were to be classified under eight heads, and the club woman, after trying other ways unsuccessfully, finally got a shoe bag having eight compartments, pinned a typewritten slip over each to designate the heading, and put her clippings into the proper compartments, where they stayed until ready to be used. The bag was tucked temporarily on the wall at the side of her desk, and the work was speedily and neatly dispatched.

Buttons Made of Skimmed Milk

When you examine the buttons on your new winter coat, don't jump at the conclusion that they are made of bone. They may be made of skimmed milk. An English concern has produced a plastic material, which it calls "syrolit," of which skimmed milk is the foundation. It is used as a substitute for bone, ebony, ivory, and similar materials, and many articles besides buttons are made from it.

Apple Hits

Well named is this dessert, for it makes a "hit" with every member of the family. Take Greenings, or other tart cooking apples, pare, and cut them in quarters (or eighths, if large). Stand them symmetrically in a baking dish. Squeeze over them the juice of a lemon and add a part of the rind, grated or sliced thin. Drop in bits of butter—in all a tablespoon—a few cloves, and sugar to taste. Bake and serve either hot or cold.

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Giving Thanks

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Apostle Paul writing to the Church in Thessalonika, which today men call Salonika, wound up his letter with an adjuration, to its members, not to weary in well doing, or, as he put it, more definitely, toward the close of an earlier letter, "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks." Now any person who will carefully analyze those words must admit the conclusion that the writer could see no excuse for mourning, but did, on the contrary, see the necessity for a perpetual thanksgiving.

It is just this perpetual thanksgiving which seems so impossible to the man in the street. He puts it down in conjunction with the commands to rejoice always and to pray without ceasing, as a counsel of perfection; as one of those things which, Cicero explained, are not to be attained; in short, as a condition which, the world, in turn, flippantly explains, comes only as a man grows wings. Now all this is a form of limitation bred of an ignorance of metaphysics. Of course, if you believe that matter is real, and that sin, disease, and death are realities, you may see every reason for praying without ceasing, but extremely little for always rejoicing. In the same way if you believe the evidence of the senses, if you are convinced that labor exhausts, and that sleep is a desirable necessity, you may, after a good day's work well done, be prepared to rejoice to any extent, but quite unable to see how you are to pray without ceasing.

All this is a necessary part of accepting the unscientific doctrine of an anthropomorphic deity who has created a material heaven above, and earth beneath, and all that therein is. If God really made a man capable of experiencing sickness and sin, want and woe, He made a man incapable of rejoicing evermore, for the all-sufficient reason that a man who is rejoicing cannot be sorrowful, whilst a man who is full of sorrow cannot incessantly rejoice. In precisely the same way a man who is convinced that labor necessitates rest, that sleep is God's gift to man, and that oblivion is part of intelligence, cannot possibly succeed in praying without ceasing. And so, finally, accepting the evidence of these marvelously inharmonious

senses, as the gift of an entirely harmonious First Cause, who has created nothing that is not good, a man arrives at the very natural conclusion that the demand for a perpetual thanksgiving is in the nature of a work of supererogation.

All this is, of course, the exact reverse of the teaching of Christian Science. "What?" asks Mrs. Eddy, on page 9 of "Unity of God." "Is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others." There is a tremendous depth of meaning in these words. To traverse them would be to cover the length and breadth of divine Science. It must, therefore, for the present purpose, suffice to contrast the scientific aspect of such reasoning with that of the entirely unscientific reasoning of scholastic theology, in reference to the demands of the letters to the Thessalonians, in order to show how absolutely naturally the teaching of Christian Science harmonizes with that of St. Paul.

First, then, the doctrine of the unreality of matter proclaims the positive predominance of Mind over matter. Now just as the phenomenon of matter, being unreal, is held, in Christian Science to be nothing but a subjective condition or manifestation of that mortal mind in which it originates, so this mortal or material mind, being unreal itself, can be nothing but a counterfeit of the only real or divine Mind; since it is quite impossible to counterfeit anything but reality, or to lie about anything but Truth. The mortal mind, then, is the lie about the divine Mind, just as the material phenomena produced by this mortal mind are the lies about the spiritual phenomena of divine Mind.

Now in proportion as a man understands the metaphysical meaning of all this, and lives in accordance with it, he must necessarily acquire the ability to translate his theories into practice, in other words to demonstrate the truth and practical value of those theories. Beginning to realize the powerlessness of evil in every form, he is able, more and more, to continually rejoice. Proving persistently the efficacy of prayer, the power,

that is to say, of a steady realization of the absolute Truth, he is enabled to comprehend the possibility of praying without ceasing. And so, in the end, instead of being overwhelmed by the apparent involubility of matter and evil, he sees in his God-given power over conditions which are not God-given, the reason for and incentive to a perpetual thanksgiving.

What, then, must the nature of this thanksgiving be? It cannot possibly be an idle rest, if only for a day or an hour, in an harmonious sense of matter, brought about by a dawning perception of Truth. Such a mental condition would be typical of the unused talent. The talent must be put out to usury. In other words the warfare with the flesh which has produced the occasion for the hour of thanksgiving must be relentlessly and persistently developed so that the thanksgiving becomes a thanksgiving at all times for all things. Thus only does a man prove that he never becomes weary in well doing.

The temptation, of course, is always to lie back and rest. After each fresh and successful achievement the human senses insist that now is the time to take a period of rest, and review the past. This is the argument, as Mrs. Eddy points out, on page 2 of the "Message to The Mother Church," in 1900, of the half and half worker.

"He says: 'It is my duty to take some time for myself; however, I believe in working when it is convenient.' This, however, is the very reverse of the truth, as she insists, on page 3, of Science and Health, when she writes: 'The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire.' Jesus the Christ knew this, and Jesus took time for himself. But he took time in a way at once terrifying and terrifying to the human senses. He took it in those days of lonely struggle, when, cut off from all the senses valued, he fought out his battles amidst the silences of the desert, and in those nights of thought under the stars, over the mountainside, when he kept watch over a sleeping world. This was the thanksgiving of Jesus of Nazareth."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Champagne Castle and Cathkin Peak, South Africa, Sugar Bush in Foreground

Well has it been said of South Africa by one who has traveled much, "It is a great big mystery!" One reason for this is that so many parts of it are inaccessible to the ordinary tourist. From the main line in Natal one may gaze longingly at the distant blue peaks of the greater Drakensberg, and wonder whether anybody ever gets there. Where the railway line crosses

the range on the border of Natal into the Orange Free State, the Drakensberg is already in its lower heights, known as the Little Drakensberg. Astonishing as even this part of the mountains may seem to the traveler, with its huge bowlders cast haphazard over its sides, and the magnificent peep from Van Rensburg of the whole of Natal spread out before one—won-

derful as all this may seem, what is it compared to those distant peaks of which the highest cliffs form a sheer wall of rock a thousand feet high? The highest points in the range are Champagne Castle and Cathkin Peak, twelve thousand feet, Giant's Castle, eleven thousand feet, and Mont aux Sources, eleven thousand feet. The last is best known, owing to the fact

that it is near a small branch line and therefore accessible to the world. It is the source of the Tugela, which performs the astonishing feat of leaping down one thousand eight hundred feet over the rock wall, before it sobers down in green depths as it nears its mouth on the borders of Zululand. South African rivers are not navigable, except in a few instances near their mouth, because of the peculiar formation of the country. Especially in Natal is this the case. From the coast, where it is perfectly flat, it rises in terraces until it culminates in the towering heights of the Drakensberg. This is also an explanation of the variety of climates experienced. Durban is thoroughly tropical, above Pietermaritzburg the air is fresh and temperate, whilst on the Berg a still more northern climate is experienced.

The writer was fortunate in seeing "the Berg," as the range is generally called, at a point practically unknown to Europeans, the country lying just at the foot of Champagne Castle and Cathkin Peak. It is Government land, and just touching native location and game preserve. From the nearest railway station, Winterbon, a distance of about twenty miles had to be traversed on sturdy little Basuto ponies, with tents and all baggage strapped on to pack horses. The little Basuto ponies, whilst excellent in avoiding the pitfalls on a rocky mountainside, were quite indifferent to guidance, and their merry jog-jog—no Basuto pony trots—went on at their own sweet will. The native guide, a veteran of the Zulu Rebellion, who fought for the Government, went ahead, carrying a tentpole, and for six hours his steady swinging stride never flagged, except for quarter of an hour's rest for the ponies. These natives go sometimes for a whole day without food and cover great distances. After a stiff climb, when the ponies had to be led, the camping ground was reached, almost at the foot of Champagne Castle—it is well to say almost, for there are so many "krantzies" (cliffs) and hidden gullies that one seldom knows precisely how near one is to a mountain in South Africa—this is one of its mysteries.

Believe in Love

Believe in love which naught can tire,
Which bright through every veil
appears,
In love! the fuel of the fire.
In love! the ray that lights the spheres.

The faith which never fails or halts,
The peace which lofty virtues bring,
Indulgence for a neighbor's faults,
The sponge which wipes out everything.

From these pure noble thoughts of thine
Let nothing fall, nor shrink from sight;
Make of your love a torch to shine—
What burns may also give us light.

—Victor Hugo, translated from the French by Henry Carrington, dean of Bocking.

Sing, Skylark, Sing

Is it that small black star,
Twinkling in broad daylight,
Upon the bosom of
Yon clouds so white—
Is it that small black thing
Makes earth and all Heaven ring!

Sing, sing, sweet star; though black,
Your company's more bright
Than any star that shines
With a white light;
Sing, skylark, sing; and give
To me thy joy to live.

—William H. Davies.

Unworn the Ancient Carols

Unworn the ancient carols pour
From throat of living bird,
The very strains that o'er and o'er
In vernal gladness heard,
The turtle-cooed in fir and pine,
And, 'mid the myrtles, sung
The nightingales of Palestine,
When Solomon was young.

—Theron Brown.

Dawn in Carinthia

"Brother and sister were about to leave the mountainland for England. They had not gone to bed overnight, and from the windows of their deserted home a little before dawn, they saw the dwindled moon, a late riser,

break through droves of hunted cloud, directly topping their ancient guardian height, the triple peak and giant of the range, friendlier in his name than in aspect for the two young people clinging to the scene they were to quit."

"A shiver between the silent couple prickled their wits, and she said: 'Child, shall we run out and call the morning?'"

"It was an old game of theirs, encouraged by their hearty father, to be out in the early hour on a rise of ground near the house and 'call the morning.'"

"They passed down the garden and a sloping meadow to a brook swollen by heavy rains; over the brook on a narrow plank, and up a steep, and stony pathway, almost a watercourse, between rocks, to another meadow, level with the house, that led ascending through a firwood; and there the change to thicker darkness told them light was abroad, though whether of the clouded moon or of the first gray of the quiet revolution was uncertain. Metallic light of a subterranean realm, it might have been thought."

"Beyond the firwood light was visibly the dawn's. Halfway down the ravine it resembled the light cast off a torrent water. It lay on the grass like a sheet of unreflecting steel, and was a face without a smile above."

"Dawn in the mountain-land is a meeting of many friends. The pine-nacle, the forest-head, the latschen-tufted mound, rock-bastion and defiant cliff and giant of the triple peak, were in view, clearly lined for a common recognition, but all were figures of solid gloom, unfeatured and bloomless. Another minute and they had flung off their mail and changed to various, indented, intricate, succulent in ridge, scar and channel; and they had all a look of watchfulness that made them one company. The smell of rock-

waters and roots, of herb and moss grew keen; an uplifting coolness pervaded the heights."

"The plumes of cloud now slowly entered into the lofty arch of dawn and melted from brown to purple-black. The upper sky swam with violet; and in a moment each stray cloud-feather was edged with rose, and then suffused. It seemed that the heights fronted East to eye the interflowing of colors, and it was imaginable that all turned to the giant whose forehead first kindled to the sun."

"They descended. 'The armies of the young sunrise in mountain-lands neighboring the plains, vast shadows, black against the edge of golden; and great heights were cut with them, and bounding waters took the leap in a silvery radiance to gloom; the bright and dark-banded valleys were like night and morning taking hands down the sweep of their rivers. Immense was the range of vision scudding the peaks and over the illimitable Eastward plains flat to the very East and sources of the sun.'"

"A second green of the year shot lively sparkles off the meadows, from a fringe of colored globelets to a warm silver lake of dew. The firwood was already breathing rich and sweet in the sun. The half-moon felt rayless and paler than the fan of fleeces pushed up Westward, high overhead, themselves dispersing on the blue in downy feathers, like the mottled gray of an eagle's breast; the smaller of them bluish, like traces of the beaked wood-pigeon."

"She looked above, then below on the slim and straight-grown flocks of naked purple crouches in bud and blow bounding over the meadow that rolled to the level of the house, and two of these she gathered."—From "The Amazing Marriage" by George Meredith.

Mrs. Sangster Urges Mrs. Pickett to Write

"Mrs. Sangster had been invited down for the week-end to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. William Haxton, where I was a guest on Staten Island, next to the Appleton house." It is Mrs. Pickett, wife of General Pickett, telling the story, in her recent book of memories. "One evening when talking of many things new and old, especially old, Mr. John M. Daniel, the great war editor of the South, came up for discussion, and, from her own experience in editorial work, she was much interested in the fierce old editorial fighter."

"I know and love Virginia and Virginians," she said, "and had friends in both armies, and we drifted into stories of war and camp and then into tales of the Old Dominion in war time and before, of the Negroes of plantation days, of the folklore of the South and romances of olden times. Our host, a man of wide business experience and intellectual ability, said: 'As I have listened to you I felt as I did when a boy reading Hans Andersen tales. If I had known what an interesting and fascinating life we were breaking up down there I might have been an anti-Abolitionist.'"

"Very thoughtfully Mrs. Sangster raised her far-seeing eyes that looked only upon good things from the south

Green's Sympathy With Younger Students

Of John Richard Green, the historian, Mrs. Humphry Ward has said, as we read in his Letters, edited by Sir Leslie Stephen, that "his talk gave perpetually. Much of the previous talk of the world has not been a 'giving' but a 'gathering and plundering' talk."

But Mr. Green's was talk of the best kind, abundant, witty, disinterested; and his poet's instinct for the lives and thoughts of others, his quick imagination, his humorous and human curiosity about all sorts and sides of things made pose and pedantry impossible to him. He was a man of quick sympathies. Mr. Humphry Ward relates how his school studies were transformed by Green, who was then his father's curate. "His wide knowledge of history and literature, his extraordinary instinct for style, and the passionate enthusiasm with which he held to his ideals of truth, justice, and sincerity were of immense importance to me." The routine studies were "transformed by the fiery genius of this young student," and "under his touch things that had been mere names became full of meaning. Thucydides took his place in universal history; the life of the Roman Forum took the colors of reality, and in proportion as he shook down the edifice of Bibliolatry on which I had been brought up, the Bible became interesting."

Mrs. Humphry Ward has also described his influence upon younger students. "There was in him a perpetual eagerness, an inexhaustible power of knowledge, that were ever putting idler or emptier minds to shame. You brought him the subject of an article, the sketch of a literary paper. He would begin to turn it over, to run through the reading it involved. And as he grew keener and talked faster, as the flow of memory broadened, and the names of books came rattling out as the mere first preliminary of the subject, one must either fly him at once so as to get the article written at all, or one must yield to the fascination and the stimulus, and go away abashed to begin one's work."

The Poet Campbell

"Those who knew Mr. Campbell only as the author of 'Gertrude of Wyoming' and the 'Pleasures of Hope' would not have suspected him to be a merry companion, overflowing with humor and anecdote and anything but fastidious," writes Leigh Hunt, in his autobiography. "These Scotch poets have always something in reserve. It is the only point in which the major part of them resemble their countrymen. . . . I know but of one fault he had beside an extreme cautiousness in his writings, and that one was national, a matter of words, and simply overpaid by a stream of conversation, lively, piquant, and liberal. . . . No man felt more kindly toward his fellow creatures or took less credit for it."

"When I first saw this eminent person, he gave me the idea of a French Virgil. Not that he was like a Frenchman, much less the French translation of Virgil. . . . But he seemed to me to embody the Frenchman's ideal notion of the Latin poet: some-

over again. Well do I remember bringing him the sketch of a literature primer for his criticism, some time, I imagine, in the winter of 1873-74, just before the coming out of the "Short History." We found him in his bachelor rooms, in Beaumont Street; for his most helpful, most happy marriage did not take place till 1877. I can see now the dingy rooms lined with books, and Mr. Green pacing up and down, the great brow dwarfing the small face. He looked at my sketch, he grew indignant with it, he threw it aside. He proceeded to write the book himself, as he walked and talked. As far as I can remember, no more masterly outline of a great subject was ever drawn. Meanwhile the typo who had brought the sketch sat dumb, with her "eye on the object," at last. The result for the moment was a deep and wholesome melancholy; but it was one of those discouragements that react, that spur and stimulate.

"But I have other recollections of Mr. Green's talk beside this somewhat scathing experience—recollections of pure joy. Once, in Notre Dame—the dim rose-pierced gloom of Notre Dame—we stood beside him, while there came from him a history of what the church had seen. He poured it out quite simply—scenes from the Middle Ages, from Louis XIV, from the Revolution—repeating the dark scene before us by that mingled magic of memory and imagination in which he was unrivaled."

"But Green Sir Leslie Stephen says, 'was always eager to encourage as well as to spur.' So early as 1859 he says in a diary that he has found some unexpected merits in a work which he had been asked to criticize. 'I fear,' he adds, 'I should be too kindly for a critic. As I work out my criticisms, I discover beauties and forget the faults. In fact, the dullest men improve under the culture of the pen. The effort of composition is a net that drags up much mud, but a grain or two of fine gold with it. There is not a mind in the world that has not something worth extraction in it.'"

thing of a little more cut and dry than I had looked for; compact and elegant, critical and acute, with a consciousness of authorship upon him; a taste overanxious not to commit itself, and refining and diminishing nature, as in a drawing room mirror. This fancy was strengthened in the course of conversation by his expatiating on the greatness of Racine. I think he had a volume of the French poet in his hand.

"When I had the pleasure of hearing him afterward, I forgot his Virgilisms and thought only of the delightful companion, the unaffected philanthropist, and the creator of a beauty worth all the heroines in Racine."

Praise and Blame

I have long been accustomed to receive more blame as well as more praise than I deserved. It is the lot of every public man, and I have one account to balance the other.—Benjamin Franklin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1916.

EDITORIALS

The Suggestion of Disease

SOME decades ago, when certain well meaning members of the House of Commons were endeavoring to persuade the government of the day, in London, to exert its fatherly authority for the help of a certain island, in the British Empire, which was unhappily without the services of a doctor, it occurred to a well meaning supporter of the movement to find out the whole truth of the situation. The result was scarcely what had been expected. The fact was revealed that the island in question happened to be about the healthiest part of the British Empire. The unsophisticated islanders, not apparently having experienced any of the advantages of a tuberculosis week, were innocent of tuberculosis. Never having joined a party for the observation of mosquitoes, they were not troubled with mosquito-poisoning. Not being suspicious of the health of their neighbors' children, their own children enjoyed good health. In short, they seemed to be justified in adapting the famous saying on the subject of history and happiness into the phrase healthy is the country that has no doctors.

The story has been told by a famous English author, it was told, indeed, at a time when England was going through one of those periodic bouts, in which all nations indulge, of fears about its health. But it is a story which may well be taken to heart by a country, to which it is proposed to present a Christmas present, in the shape of a day of medical examination for the sane and the insane, the sick and the healthy alike. It must, however, in fairness to the doctors be admitted that they do not think there are any healthy people at all, at least not above the age of thirty. The worst of being healthy, indeed, is, it appears, that healthiness is only a form of being sick without knowing it. Out of 2000 people, above the age of thirty, recently examined, we are assured, ninety per cent imagined they were well, whilst they were sick all the time, the other ten per cent thought they were sick and naturally were sick. This argument about people thinking themselves sick or well seems, incidentally, to be an old familiar friend. Le Malade Imaginaire, the man who thinks he is sick when he is well, has become, it would however seem, as extinct as the dodo. Indeed it seems to be growing into a medical law that the better you feel, the more dangerous is your condition. What every man needs, we are told, is to recognize that whether he knows it or not he is sick, and to take medical advice forthwith. Now inasmuch as it follows from this that 100 per cent of the world above thirty is sick, the prospects before the medical profession are of the brightest. It seems, indeed, almost as if other professions might be in want of candidates, for the task of providing perpetual medical attendance for all these people will be somewhat considerable.

Be this as it may, it is seriously proposed that the 6th of December shall be set apart as medical examination day, and that on that day, whether people like it or not, whether they are sick or whether they imagine that they are well, whether they are insane or whether they think that they are sane, they shall be examined. On that day, the ninety per cent of people over thirty, who imagine they are well, will join the ranks of the ten per cent of people over thirty, who know they are sick, and the happy condition will be reached of a practically entirely sick nation. The ordinary man would not have imagined that there were only ten per cent of people over thirty in the country who realized that they were sick. After all the trouble at which the medical profession has been to explain to humanity how hopelessly sick it is, it seems almost ungrateful on the part of the ninety per cent over thirty to have reached that age without knowing it is sick.

Not that it is to be imagined that the nation under thirty is in good health. Its health is distinctly precarious, though it does not know it, and though it is saved hypothetically by the accident of age. Take children, for example. They are, the medical profession assures us, peculiarly susceptible to sickness. It was only the other day, to be precise, during the infantile paralysis scare, that the dangers of being a child at all were painted in such gloomy colors that it seemed the only thing left for parents was to abjure families. A child, we were then told, could only hope to be kept healthy by being almost segregated. Indeed, the only way in which its life could be made tolerably secure was by having it made entirely burdensome to it. And now the medical profession emerges in the role of the prophet, piling the Pelion of despair upon the Ossa of fatality, in the assurance that parents have not seen the last of infantile paralysis, indeed that it is a disease with a "future." This future, we gather from the medical authority which has proclaimed it, is bright with promise, that is to say from the point of view of the disease. It has become too firmly entrenched for it ever to be eradicated, and it will be a miracle if it disappears altogether. After several thousand years then of orthodox medical practice, in lineal descent from the healers of the island of Kio, the admission is frankly made by the Rockefeller Institute that medical science concedes its inability to extirpate infantile paralysis, and so resigns itself to the hopelessness of the primitive medical schools in the face of leprosy, or what is worse in its eyes to the hopelessness of a miracle.

It is, none the less, the representatives of this very school of medicine who propose to invade the households of the United States, on the 6th of every December, and make the country cheerful for Christmas by confiding to it all the diseases it has without knowing it. Such wholesale interference with liberty has never been heard of in the world before. It goes beyond anything ever dreamed of arbitrary political power, and, in the days of the Pilgrims, would have made Archbishop Laud pale with envy. It is reducing the world to the level of a

stock farm ruled by veterinary surgeons. It is the grossest surrender to materialism the world has ever seen, for it entirely ignores the result of all this terrorism upon the human mind, which, whether the gentlemen who propose the new procedure realize it or not, is, the world is steadily if somewhat slowly beginning to perceive, the source of all disease.

Really the medical profession is a little hopeless. It seems to think that it is possible to go into every household in the country, and pour a tale of disease and sickness into the ears of every human being, above the age of thirty, without increasing the volume of disease. What would inevitably follow the exercise of such authority would be a cyclone of fear, despair, and desperation, which would develop into a chronic condition of disease, which would in turn sap the vitality of the entire nation. The audacity of the proposal, in short, can only be said to be equaled by its folly.

The Business Situation Reviewed

RETAIL business is about to enter upon a period of the greatest activity in its history. Holiday business always is the heaviest of the year, but this time there is every reason for believing that it will greatly exceed that of any previous season. This is particularly true of the United States and other neutral countries outside of the war zone. The chief reason for the propitious outlook is the fact that labor is probably more universally employed than ever before, and at wages that have never been exceeded. The buying power of the people, therefore, is near the maximum. It is true that the higher cost of commodities may act as a check, but probably only as concerns the more expensive goods. Articles within the scope of the average man's purse have been much in demand for some time, and retail business has been correspondingly flourishing.

The United States, today, is embarrassed with too much business. This may seem anomalous, but the fact is that gold has been pouring into that country in greater volume than is desirable, since this condition has been most largely responsible for the inflation in values. Railroad traffic has been too heavy for the transportation companies to handle expeditiously, and this situation has led to the putting up of coal prices, and to serious freight congestion at the terminals. A similar status obtains with regard to ocean-going vessels, on which there has been such a demand for space that ocean-freight rates have reached an abnormally high level. The mills and factories have been so overwhelmed with orders that practically all are running at capacity, and some have sufficient business on their books to carry them well through next year. The demand for labor has been such that wages in some instances, have been increased three or four times within a twelvemonth. Just how much higher they will go no one knows. It might be well for both employer and employee to consider that wages cannot keep on increasing indefinitely, unless labor produces more. As long as conditions are abnormally prosperous, as at present, high wages can be paid, but such high wages permanently, or continued increases, are apparently impossible unless there is greater productivity and efficiency on the part of labor. In other words, capital cannot succeed without labor, and labor cannot prosper unless capital is profitably employed. The one is so dependent on the other that it is a wonder the imperative need of cooperation between the two has not long since been generally seen.

Popular Control of Food Prices

THAT the public may, whenever it is so disposed, completely upset the plans of food manipulators and monopolists is hardly, at this late day, a debatable question. Whenever the mass of consumers decide to shun an article of food, artificially inflated in price, that article will become deflated to a normal, or even to a lower than normal, value. The law of supply and demand is none the less active and operative in economics because modern manipulators and monopolists disregard it in fixing prices.

The boycott of itself is usually a poor weapon, and its employment would be inexcusable if it were used solely to combat periodical advances in food prices deemed by consumers excessive. It is easy to see how it might be a dangerous instrument if used for selfish purposes. Where there is a popular refusal to buy, and where the movement is carried on with the purpose of serving the community rather than individuals, the method that has come to be known as the boycott may be excused and even commended, but as a means only, not as an end.

In refusing to pay the prices fixed by manipulators or monopolists, regardless of the relation of production to consumption, and simply because it seems to be within the power of the seller to dictate to the buyer, the citizen is playing a courageous and a useful part. Whether acting as an individual, or as one in a group, or in a multitude of individuals, he is performing a duty to his kind when he refuses to countenance imposition. And his success cannot be measured by what he accomplishes in a special instance or in a certain quarter. He is helping better than he knows to overturn the evil system that has been gaining strength in the United States for the last twenty years and that aims, through dishonest and oppressive means, at preventing a great percentage of producers from finding a profitable market for their commodities. It is through the exclusion of products of the soil from the markets; through processes that consign millions of tons of produce to decay in the fields, through operations that keep the supply at a point which makes the cornering of foodstuffs possible, that prices are inflated artificially, and the public is forced to pay tribute to extortion.

The business of manipulation and monopoly should be made unprofitable. This is a far more certain way of getting rid of it than by repeatedly declaring it to be illegal. The moment it ceases to pay, it will cease to exist. The public has a perfect right to defend and to protect itself against those who prey upon it. An effective way of defending and protecting itself is to destroy the wrongful occupation of the predatory horde.

Study of Russian Language in England

THE impetus given to the study of modern languages in the United Kingdom, during the past few years, is nowhere more noticeable than in the matter of the study of Russian. As Sir Alfred Ewing, principal of Edinburgh University, declared on the occasion of a recent public lecture on the language, over which he presided, the study of Russian was, a few years ago, regarded as a mark of eccentricity in the United Kingdom. Today, opportunities for study of the language, and of all things Russian, are afforded at Oxford and Cambridge, also at Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leeds.

The lecture referred to was delivered by Mr. H. J. W. Tillyard, M. A., a Russian scholar. It constituted the first of an elementary nongraduate course in Russian, which has been arranged by the Edinburgh university, and, in his plea for the more extended study of the language, Mr. Tillyard advanced some very cogent arguments. The good relations between the United Kingdom and Russia must, he said, be maintained after the war, and as this could only be done by mutual understanding, a knowledge of the Russian language was of great importance, especially to politicians and diplomatists, on whom depended, to a large extent, the satisfactory relations between the United Kingdom and Russia. The Russians were great linguists, but to find out what they really thought, one needed Russian as the index to their character.

Those who have made any study of the situation, as between the United Kingdom and Russia, can scarcely fail to recognize the justice of Mr. Tillyard's contentions. The need of a knowledge of Russian is especially marked in the matter of trade. In politics, diplomacy, literature, and in all branches of learning, the Russian and his British colleague are, in the majority of cases, much better equipped as regards means of communication than in the business of the merchant or manufacturer. It is, moreover, a well-known fact that even the slightest acquaintance with the language and customs of a country gives the trader an advantage not enjoyed by those who have to carry on all their negotiations through an interpreter. British consular reports have, for some time past, been emphasizing this very point, and it can scarcely be doubted that trade between the two countries would be greatly facilitated if the commercial travelers from the United Kingdom to Russia, and vice versa, were equipped with a working knowledge of their respective languages. For this reason, amongst others, the work of Edinburgh University, and of other universities, in this connection, is particularly useful.

Western Wallachia

WESTERN WALLACHIA, about which so much is heard at the present time, is all that part of Rumania comprised in the rough semicircle which has the River Alt for its base and the Danube and the Transylvanian Mountains for its arc. The happenings of the past few weeks have, of course, brought into prominence villages, hills, and streams in this region which few people, outside their immediate neighborhood, had ever heard of before; but these events have also focused attention on many historic landmarks. The Danube, the Iron Gates, the great passes of the Transylvanian Alps which have figured so prominently in history, have once again been rendered famous, for, like water, which invariably finds its accustomed courses, the armies in this country are today finding vantage ground and obstacle where armies have always found them.

Western Wallachia, or Little Wallachia, or Oltland, for thus it is variously styled, is, roughly speaking, a great inclined plane. It rises from the low level of the Danube marshes, in the south, over fen, plain, rising ground, and foothills to the immense mountain barrier in the North. The Danube itself enters Wallachia through the Kazan Pass. It is no longer the tumbling stream which flowed under the bridge at Ulm, some 800 miles away, in Bavaria; nor the vast waste of waters which joins the Save, and sweeps past the fortress of old Belgrade. At the Kazan Pass the river resembles a long lake, overshadowed by great mountains, which, in some places, rise sheer from the water to a height of 2000 feet. Their sides are clothed with beech and pine, and, at one point, they come so close together that only a space of 116 yards separates the two banks. At the eastern end of the pass are the famous Iron Gates, so called by the Turks because of the great number of submerged rocks in the waterway. Then, as the river flows south and east, it gains in volume; the banks gradually flatten out, as it were; islands, some only just showing above the level of the water, become frequent, whilst the countryside assumes that aspect of marsh and fen so characteristic of the long lower reaches of the river. The Wallachian bank, the left bank, for many hundreds of miles beyond the Alt, is desolate enough, fen country par excellence, varied only by a few hills, by cities, and by lagoons often fifteen miles in length.

The Danube, of course, is one of the two great features of Western Wallachia. The other is the mountains, with their valleys, streams, and passes. From the Rothenturm or Red Tower Pass, which pierces the great barrier close to the line of the Alt, westwards, the Transylvanian Alps are also known under the name of the Hatzeg Mountains. They consist of the Cibin Mountains, with their peak, Cindrel, rising to a height of 7366 feet; the Parangul Mountains, with Mt. Mandra, 8140 feet high; the Vulkan Mountains and the Hatzeg Mountains proper, with the beautiful peak of Retiezat, reaching a height of 8125 feet. So they extend to the Danube at the Iron Gates, and then, across the river, spread themselves over the Banat on the Hungarian shore. Southward and eastward in Wallachia the mountains run off into lower ranges and foothills, lying, for the most part, north and south, and leveling down into the lowlands of the great Rumanian plain.

As to the people of Western Wallachia, they lay claim, as do all Wallachs or Rumanians, for so they always call themselves, to being a Latin race, in the same sense as the Spaniards or Provençals; that is, Latin by

language and culture. The race itself, it is held, represents the descendants of the Romanized population of the Roman province of Dacia, formed by Trajan in A. D. 106. However this may be, the mass of the Wallachs are still to be found within the borders of the great circular territory between the Danube, Theiss and Dniester, which corresponds roughly with the old Roman province.

Notes and Comments

PARIS has not yet recovered from the order, issued by the Minister of Fine Arts, that no evening dress is to be worn in the State-subsidized theaters until the end of the war. Evening dress, apparently, is frivolous. M. Clémenceau, very naturally, wants to know whether M. Deschanel should be allowed, to wear the dress coat in which he presides at the sittings of the Chamber; and further, whether it would not be advisable to warn the audiences of the Comédie that they must weep and not laugh when Molière is given. Paris is of opinion that for a Minister who is "de province" to presume to instruct the capital in a sheer matter of taste is going very far.

FROM time to time, a story comes along from "Somewhere in England," or "Somewhere in France," or somewhere elsewhere, which shows that "the official routine of the official department" is receiving much buffeting in these times. A certain commander on a certain front decided, after careful thought, that he needed certain things, and needed them very much. He sent his list to headquarters, and, after a long delay, came a sheaf of official forms full of detailed inquiry as to why he wanted each thing he had asked for. The commander thought over the matter for a day or two. Finally he took his courage in both hands, and a blue pencil in one of them, and, so the story goes, wrote across each of the forms the legend, "I want these things because there is a war on over here." He got them, without further question.

THE devices of the soldier at the front for evading the censor are legion. The carefully-thought-out arrangement of words to indicate, to the eyes of the initiated, his whereabouts, and the judicious disposal of pinpricks to serve the same worthy purpose, are, of course, the elements of the trade, and have been practiced everywhere. It was, however, reserved for a certain corporal, in a certain regiment, in a certain place, to make use of the censor to gain promotion. The corporal had ideas on bayonet fighting, and, lacking opportunity to win recognition for them, he wrote a long disquisition on the subject to his mother. Within a few days he was ordered to take the whole company in bayonet fighting. He was an instant success, got his third stripe, and was placed in charge of that branch of the company's training.

IT USED to be said, a generation ago, that when Chicago wanted anything, and obstacles arose, it went out with the idea of arranging all the circumstances so that it could get that thing. In some quarters, however, it used to be said that, when Chicago wanted anything, the circumstances seemed to arrange themselves, voluntarily, so that it could have what it wanted. For several years Chicago has been pleading for permission to divert more of the water of Lake Michigan than it is already carrying off through its drainage canal, but objection has been raised by the International Waterways Commission on the ground that greater diversion would lower the level of the Great Lakes. Late information is, however, to the effect that the level of the Great Lakes is rising. One would have to be a Chicagoan in order to explain this satisfactorily.

IT is estimated that, outside of the Northwest Territory, nearly all of the Yukon, and Northern Quebec, there is available for commercial purposes, in the Dominion of Canada, 17,746,000 water horsepower. The water horsepower developed at present aggregates 1,712,193. Eight million horsepower is available within range of present markets, and will, it is expected, be in use, within the next fifteen years. This is a good time for the Dominion to consider how best this mighty mechanical power resource may be conserved for the benefit of its people. It is one of the greatest assets of the nation, and should not be permitted to pass under private monopoly. This is a piece of advice which the United States might overhear and seriously consider with profit.

ONE advantage which the new university has over those of long standing is the privilege of profiting by their experience. Thus the University of California, in its students' union building soon to be erected, is to combine features of the unions at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Pennsylvania. At the same time the new institution will be unlike those that have gone before it, in being paid for by the students themselves, instead of by benefactors. This difference will no doubt be regarded as a good example. So, in turn, the California structure may become a model for universities not yet founded.

NEARLY every President of the United States since the city of Washington was laid out has endeavored in some way to leave the capital better and more beautiful than he found it. President Wilson is no exception. He is said to have ambitious plans for the improvement of the city, and it is believed these will be carried out during his second term. Development of the Great Falls electric power, and the establishment of a new and magnificent public park are said to be included in Mr. Wilson's program.

IT WILL be a matter of gratification to patriotic citizens of the United States, to learn that definite steps have been taken to deal effectively with the mercenary interests that are planning to enrich themselves at the tercentenary to be celebrated in Plymouth, Mass., in 1920. The incongruity of turning the observance of the landing of the Pilgrims into a money-making scheme ought to be strikingly apparent to every one.